ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,746—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th Dec.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT SIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 1902.

THE DIRECTORS of the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL Co., beg to intimate that the PASSENGER RATES to and from INDIAN PORTS will be as follows from the 1st of January, 1903 :—

BY MAIL STEAMERS.—

FIRST SALOON.

From and to LONDON	£52	Rs.	780
Do. do. MARSEILLES	£48	,,	720
Do. do. BRINDISI	£48	,,	720

SECOND SALOON "A" Accommodation.

From and to LONDON	£38	Rs.	570
Do. do. MARSEILLES	£36	,,	540

SECOND SALOON "B" Accommodation.

From and to LONDON	£32	Rs.	480
Do. do. MARSEILLES	£30	,,	450

BY INTERMEDIATE (NON-MAIL) STEAMERS.—

FIRST SALOON.

From and to LONDON	£42	Rs.	630
Do. do. MARSEILLES	£40	,,	600

SECOND SALOON.

From and to LONDON	£32	Rs.	480
Do. do. MARSEILLES	£30	,,	450

RETURN TICKETS are issued at a Fare and a half of the above Rates, available for Two years.

Railway Tickets for the land journey between London and Marseilles and vice versa can be obtained at the Company's Offices at the prices at which they are issued to the Company, and which are at present. First Class £5. 13s. 1½d. Second Class £4. 11s. 7d, or at the equivalent in Rupees at the Rate of 1/4d. The Train de Luxe Tickets (Sleeping accommodation) for first Class Passengers are obtainable at the Rate paid by the Company, viz., £2. 15s. 6d. in addition to the ordinary Railway Fare.

A limited number of Through Tickets including Rail (Train de Luxe) are issued to Passengers via Brindisi at the combined rate for Sea and Rail applicable to the Marseilles route.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 367-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec. 1902
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4881	17th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2.771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	E. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 19 3

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	22nd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 15th December, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,011 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 29th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Fire mar[illegible] Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,388	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.
CAPRI	6,000	Belaito	17th Jan. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 37.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X.	12th Mar. 1903
ERNEST SIMONS	5717	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1904
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903,

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1902.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU" Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,321 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 22nd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S XXXX STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES

PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE

BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2,655	Birch.	22nd Dec., 1902
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	6th Jan., 1903.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 9th December, 1902.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

LARGEST HOUSE FOR

ALL BRANDS OF

INDIAN, MANILLA,

HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,

BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,

TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

15, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY

S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 months per month, Rs. a.	24 months per month, Rs. a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71 0	38 12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89 8	48 4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,560	141 8	77 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (THREE LEGS)

Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109 0	59 4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163 8	89 0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154 8	84 0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168 0	91 8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190 12	103 12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

C. M. PHESANIA,

MERCER,

117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. ,, a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Pasta, Lentilles, Beans, Grain (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

CHRISTMAS 1902.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

XMAS CAKES.

			Rs.	a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically	Decorated, plain	Icing	1	0	per lb.
Do.	do.	Chocolate Iced	1	4	,,
Do.	do.	Almond Iced	1	8	,,

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th December, 1902.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS at COORLA FLATS, from 1st April, 1903, for alternative periods of one, three and five years.

The Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, 1903.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full Stamp Duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and such further sum as with Rs. 1,000 deposited with the tender will make up ten per cent. of the amount of Tender. The security deposit, if paid in cash, will bear no interest.

Printed forms of Tenders can be obtained on payment of one rupee for each form of Tender at the office of the Executive Health Officer.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit, &c., stipulated in the tender form, will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the Tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Any further information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the Health Officer.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th December, 1902.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of WOOD suitable for the cremation of dead bodies at the Hindu Burning Grounds, at Haines Road, Mahim, and Tank Bundar will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1903.

2. The supply at the Haines Road Cemetery is for one year from 1st March, 1903, to 28th February, 1904.

The supply at the Mahim Cemetery is to be from 1st March, 1903, to 29th February, 1904.

The supply at the Tank Bundar Cemetery is to be from 1st March, 1903 to 29th February, 1904.

3. Tenderers have the option of tendering for supplies at all of the above Cemeteries or for supply at one or more of them.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 for the supply at each Cemetery which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and such further deposit as with the Rs. 200 deposited with the tender will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the contract. The security deposit, if paid in cash, will bear no interest.

5. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Each tender must be accompanied by a sample of wood.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th December, 1902.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

FOOD SUPPLY TO MUNICIPAL CATTLE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following articles for one year from 1st March, 1903, to 29th February, 1904, are invited by the Municipal Commissioner on the subjoined conditions to which the attention of intending tenderers is specially drawn. The Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th January, 1903.

Tender No. 1 for Oorced, Bran, Gram, Oil Cakes, Matra, Rice, Barley and Salt for the Municipal Bullocks, Horses and Mules.

Tender No. 2 for Hay Green Grass, Rice-Straw and Lucerne Grass, Kervi Grass, Guinea Grass and Vegetables for the Municipal Bullocks, Heifers and Calves to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. 3 for Hay, Lucerne Grass and Rice Straw for Cattle, Sheep and Goats, at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora.

Tenderers have the option of tendering for all the above supplies (items 1, 2 and 3) or for any one or more of them. It is however necessary that SEPARATE Tenders be submitted for the supplies comprised under Tender No. 1 Tender No. 2, and Tender No. 3.

Alternative RATES for supply of Oorced (1) as per sample to be inspected in the office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quality known as RANGOON OOR-SED should be distinctly specified in the Tender.

Printed forms of Tender and conditions of contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of rupee-one each form of Tender at the office of the Executive Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 in case of item 1, of Rs. 1,500 in case of item 2, and of Rs. 50 in case of item 3 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's office, at the time of lodging the Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tenders or of refusal to sign the contracts.

Successful Tenderers must pay full Stamp duties on their respective contracts and the charges, if any, for executing them. The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will be required to deposit in cash or securities only 2 per cent. of the total contract amount, as a further security for the fulfilment of the contract, deductions will be made at the rate of 5 per cent. up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the contract amount from the fortnightly bills to be paid as hereinafter mentioned and these deductions will be added to the original deposits and will be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as regards the refunding of the original deposits. The securities, if paid in cash, will bear no interest but will at the request of the successful Tenderer be invested in Government or other securities from time to time on conditions to be ascertained from the Chief Accountant.

Payments for supplies received will be made fortnightly on receipt of proper certified bills, the first fortnightly payment will be made after the second fortnightly supply is received in March, then after every fortnight and the payment due for the supplies made during the first fortnight of the contract will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be subject to the same conditions as the deposit of 2 per cent. of the contract amount and the 5 per cent. deductions made from the fortnightly bills.

It will be optional with the successful tenderers to keep a reserve stock of Oorced, etc., on hand, but they will not be bound in any way to keep a reserve stock sufficient to last for any particular period.

The supplies to be made of the different articles specified above must be ALL OF THE FIRST QUALITY according to sealed samples open to inspection in the office of the Executive Health Officer except in regard to Rangoon Oorced of which a sample of the quality to be supplied should be forwarded with the Tenders.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposits, &c. stipulated in the tender forms will not be allowed to be altered either before or after acceptance of the Tenders on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reasons.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or Tenders and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the rates in the successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th December, 1902.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,

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MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings, and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
7, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th DECEMBER and 15th JANUARY, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and back at the following rates:—

1st Class Return ..... Rs. 60.
2nd Class Return ..... Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
B. I. S. N. Co. Ld.

P. W. D. BURMA.

NOTICE.

WANTED

TEMPORARY ENGINEERS and UPPER SUBORDINATES for the Buildings and Roads Branch.

Age, technical education, qualifications including linguistic attainments and last salary should all be fully stated, and copies forwarded of all certificates with history of services.

Applications will be received by the Undersigned till the 31st January 1903.

H. GROVES,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D. Burma.
Rangoon, 4th December, 1902.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive Offers for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of the CENTRAL LADDER BUCKET DREDGER "NEARCHUS" (dapsized), now lying on her side in 13 feet of water at low water spring tides, half of the Vessel being exposed at low and a portion at high water.

2. The original Cost was Rs. 2,20,000.

By Order,
EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Port Engineer.
Manora, Karachi, 8th December, 1902.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE RE-OPENS and NEW CLASSES commence on the 12th JANUARY, 1903. The Subjects taught practically include Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving, Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling, and Locomotive Engineering. The Complementary Science Subjects include Mechanics, Steam, Machine-Drawing, and Light, Heat, and Magnetism. Applications should be made so as to reach the Principal on or before the 2nd January, 1903. Applicants must state the Course of Instruction they wish to take, and will be examined in that course only. Programme giving full Particulars of the Courses of Instruction, &c., can be obtained from the PRINCIPAL, on payment of Annas Four.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hony. Secretary.

DELHI.

LAURIES HOTEL.

FEW ROOMS AVAILABLE FOR DARBAR.

APPLY EARLY,

Delhi, 15th December, 1902.

BEST SADDLERY, STABLE KITS, CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
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BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR SUITS
AT MESSRS. HAJEE EBRAHIM & BROS.,
HIGH CLASS TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
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H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
WHERE ALSO A
MONSTROUS STOCK OF HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
HAS JUST BEEN
UNPACKED FROM WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS,
INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED.

THE CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Es. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more person and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

CLEARANCE SALE OF WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELLERY, of all descriptions. Charming Presents for the Season, 20 per cent. discount off our Nett Cash Prices.—H. VOGEL & Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR WHATEVER you need in the Household or for furnishing Camp or Bungalow please apply to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE for a paying Guest from 1st December with European Family in New Flat at Middle Colaba. Apply to "RUS IN URBE," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

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W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

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MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 3, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. CRESCENT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the owner;—

The s s Crescent as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour near Cross Island, together with furniture, tackle, apparel, coals, stores, and provisions, and all other property appertaining thereto.

The full purchase money will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 CASES AND 30 BALES PAPERS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following cases and bales of papers—

On account and risk of Essabhai Caderbhoy Sawai—
M. K. S. 1-4—4 cases papers ex s s Ehrenfels.
On account and risk of the concerned—
E. K. R. J. 5, 7-9—4 bales papers ex. s. s. Imperatrix.
E. K. R. J. 1-4, 6-10—5 " " " Tirol.
E. K. R. J. 1-6 —6 " " " "
E. K. J. 2-5 } 5 " " " "
E. K. 1 }
E. K. S 4321, 1-5)
E. K. S. 4321, 2-4 6/6 " " " "
E. K. 2012-22 —11 cases " " "
E. K. 4319 1-3 —9 bales " " Tanninfels.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

A lot of fancy flower pots, flower baskets and fancy coloured figures, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents, will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built rubber tyred landau in very good order.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with a chesnut Arab, 14-1, 5 years, very quiet, and a set of harness.

1 powerful grey Arab, 14-2, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness, a very good mover.

1 second-hand strong-built dog-cart.

1 second-hand strong-built shigram with a chesnut Arab horse and a set of harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the surplus stock of Mr. R. Bitmar:—

Consisting of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 light hanging lamps, rich table lamps with duplex burners, wall lamps, hall lamps, telescopic standard floor lamps, fancy goods, bronze teapoys, flower pots, polished brass tea kettles on stand with spirit lamps, hurricane hand lanterns, majolica trays, coloured glass veranda lanterns, spare globes, chimneys, founts, burners and miscellaneous goods.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th December, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of leather and plush goods, plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flowerpots, bronze table ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view,

SALE OF BURNT BUILDING MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Adjuster and on account of the Insurance Office concerned—

The materials of the house in Naron Dhuru Street, which was destroyed by fire in the morning of the 17th instant.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING KNOWN AS THE SIGNAL STATION AT CUMBALLA HILL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 20th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account of the concerned the building materials of the building known as the Signal Station at Cumballa Hill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, almira, cupboards, dressing, washhand tables, iron cots, sliding glass door cupboard and Brussels carpets.

1 mahogany square piano by Soundy.

1 Upright iron frame piano by Squire and Longson of London.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hardwarimal Rameshwar—

329 M. S. M. 3252-63—12 cases, each 100 pieces, glazed chintz prints splits, 21in. by 28 yards,

329 M. S. M. 3314-26—13 cases, each 100 pieces glazed chintz prints splits, 41in. by 28 yards.

9 boxes assorted sweets, such as Everton, Russian and Vanilla toffees and butter Scotch in tins.

AT 2 P.M.

Ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light second-hand Victoria.

1 strong-built vis-a-vis.

1 second-hand office shigram.

1 double-seated brougham.

1 large brown dog, cross between a Scotch Colly and an Irish Terrier 17 months old, quiet and a splendid watch dog.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Incandescent electric lamps of different voltage and candle power.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1902.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHUNAM KILN ROAD, GRANT ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the mortgagees Kika Khushal and Chhagan Khushal, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee, Savitribai, widow of Raghunath Yeshwant Vardi, and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by the indenture of mortgage of the 30th July, 1900, and of further charge dated the 15th July, 1902, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, 1902, at 4, in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Chunam Kiln Road without the Fort in the City, and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring 335 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of a large piece admeasuring 15,166 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to Raghunath Makund, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 75, New No 13972, New Survey No 7386, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 1-88 (8), Street No 29, together with the house recently erected by the mortgagor, and bounded on the south by the property of Vinayak Naghasham, on the north by a passage, on the east by the property of Palanjee Pestonjee, and on the west by the property of Nanjee Ludha, and which said land and building are now in the possession of the mortgagor.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Junsetjee and Rustomjee, Attorneys to the mortgagees or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 13th December, 1902. Auctioneers.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

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(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)

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(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)

(9 years old.)

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months.....	4½ "
" 3 Months.....	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

TO BE LET

THE SECOND FLOOR of the ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, suitably arranged for occupation by several Offices. The premises af

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

SECURITIES—
3½ per cent. Consols ..... £92 5/8 = – 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £98 3/4 ex = + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £107 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 3/16 = ,,

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 22 1/2 = ,,
2 months hence ..... 22 1/2 = ,,
Spot in New York ..... 48 7/8 = + 1/4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·15 = unchanged
Berlin ..... 20·44 = – 1/2
New York Demand ..... 4·86 3/4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 pr ct = ,,
3 months sight Bank Bills ..... 3 7/8 pr ct = ,,
6 ,, ,, ... 3 3/4 pr ct = ,,
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 pr ct = ,,
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1/4 pr ct = ,,

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 3 5/8 pr ct = + 1/8
7 day market loans ..... 3 5/8 pr ct = + 1/8

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000
Rs. 23·40 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 31·80 do. Bombay.
,, 4·80 do. Madras.

Rs. 60·00 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 46 per cent. Average rate 16·08.
Total amount sold during week Rs. 62,00,000.
Amount to be alloted next week Rs. 60,00,000.
Extra allotments nil.
Bubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 7 1-4d.
Wheat—Club No. 1, 30 3-8. Dec.-Jan. Business done.
Linseed—Linseed Bold 44 1-2. Apl.-May. Sellers. Tone steady.
Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.
Tallow—Finest Australian Beef ..... 36·6
Do do Mutton... 37·3
Tone of Tallow Auction steady.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·56 –2. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 32,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Dec.Jan.	Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-April	Apl.-May
4·49	4·49	4·49	4·49	4·45
– 3	– 3	– 3	– 3	– 7 (?)

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.Sept.
4·51	4·51	4·51	4·46
– 2	– 2	– 2	– 2

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 43,000 bales.
,, Do. last year ..... 49,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ..... 20,000 ,,
,, ,, Continent ..... 11,000 ,,
,, Mid-Uplands ..... 8·70 ,,
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 8·49 –7
Do. do. March ..... 8·31 –1

In New Orleans—
Spot 8 3-16
Futures month of March ..... 8·26
Do. June ..... 8·30 plus 1
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 17th December, 1902 :—

Cotton	6,029	bales.
Wheat	10,570	cwts.
Linseed	1,312	,,
Rapeseed	704	,,
Gingellyseed	23,368	,,
Poppyseed	347	,,
Groundnuts	100	,,
Castorseed	4,583	,,
Rice	3,225	,,
Myrabollams	881	,,
Cottonseed	1,722	,,

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 17th December :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 10th December		7,14,000
Do. Government Silver on do.	do.	1,00,61,000
	Total	1,07,75,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	4,24,000	
Do. do. Government	13,98,000	
		18,22,000
		1,25,97,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	11,38,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
New coin paid into the Reserve Treasury	10,00,000	
Do Indore Darbar	9,00,000	
		30,38,000
Balance on evening of the 17th December	...	95,59,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.	
Silver held on account of the tenderers	...	
Silver held on account of the Government	95,59,000	
	95,59,000	

There is in addition awaiting Assay :—

	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage.	7,57,000
Bullion belonging to Government	4,19,000
	11,76,000

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18,

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	118 1-2
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	164
Japan 30 ,, ,,	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet but steady,
Cash .. .. Rs. 97-7
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 97-6
Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	18th Dec.	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready	8	4	8	5
Forward April-May ...	7	13	1-2	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...			5	6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...			5	14
Do. Gujarat forward April May ...			6	5
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.				
Ready			8	5
Forward April-May ...			7	9
Castorseed—Tone steady.				
Ready			23	12
Forward April-May.			24	0
Groundnuts—Tone steady.				
Forward Jany-Feby			35	3-4
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.				
Howree Khandesh Ready ...	37	0		
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	36	1-2		
25 ,, ,, ...	36			
50 ,, ,, ...	34			
Black Kutnee	32	4		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total Imports	31,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·49	4·49	4·49	4·49
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug. Aug.-Sept
4·50	4·51	4·51	4·51 4.46
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged unchanged

COTTON.—The market remains steady and unchanged with a fair inquiry still existing for ready high class Berars and also for Bengal descriptions. The days sales reported at Colaba are on a fair scale.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (By terms)	165	156	—	25 Dec
Bengals, M G (By terms)	168	160	—	do
Sind Punjab (M G) ...	168	160	...	do
Belati, M G	179	173	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	167	...	do
Domangaum Poolgaum..	181	175	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	186	180	175	do
Akola do				
Khamgaum do ...	31	175	...	do
Karanja do				
Broach do ...	201	...	194	25 Mar.

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	21-3-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 ,,
Do New	23-11 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6
Bombay ,, ,,	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	60-0
Do. If 14	60-1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARBER—December 6, at 46, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah, the wife of Frederick John Barber, of a daughter.

ROSE—December 1st, at Meerut, N.-W. P. the wife of Elisha Rose, Executive Engineer, Cabul River Bridge, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

D'SYLVA—FRANKLIN—December 8, at the Wesleyan Mission Chapel, Broadway, Madras, by the Rev J Breeden, Samuel Robert D'Sylva, of the Madras Medical Service, to Winifred Esther, daughter of Mr J Franklin, of St Thomas's Mount.

DEATHS.

LE PATOUREL—December 13, at 152, Lower Circular Road, Muriel Emilie, second infant daughter of Barry and Florence Le Patourel, age 3 months and 13 days.

LE PATOUREL—December 14, at 152, Lower Circular Road, Doris Mabel, youngest infant daughter of Barry and Florence Le Patourel, age 3 months and 14 days.

NORDHOFF—December 14, at Torbi Kothi, Lucknow, Lida Letford Nordhoff, widow of the late Charles Nordhoff, Editor of the "New York Herald."

PARKER—December 9 at Clifton, Karachi, Adeline Lesle Louise, the beloved wife of Captain H P le Parker, 2nd Baluch Battallion.

ROSE—December 10, at Meerut, Ann Charlotte, the dearly loved wife of Elisha Rose, Executive Engineer, Cabul River Bridge, Nowshera.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING

APPLY TO

SHAPURJI & Co.,

BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS

To the ELITE of BOMBAY.

Over 32 Years in the Line.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND,

Bombay, Colaba, July, 1899.

I have much pleasure in recommending Messrs SHAPURJI & Co. as Purveyors. They have SUPPLIED me with all my PROVISIONS for some months past, and given me entire satisfaction.

A. F. WILSON.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 2-6m., 2-10s. Low water, 8-19m., 7-53s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Prize Distribution, Scottish Education Society, Town Hall, 4-30 p. m.
St. Peter's Schools, Mazagon, Prize Distribution, 5-30 p. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, Board Meeting, 3 p.m.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.—The result of the second LL. B. examination, which was to be announced last evening, has been postponed.

SUICIDE THROUGH ILLNESS.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, the Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Matera bai, a Hindoo woman aged twenty-five years. The deceased lived at Elphinstone Road. She had been in indifferent health for the past six months and was tired of life. She was missed from home four days ago and on Wednesday her body was found floating in a quarry hole near her house. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m :—

March ..... Under the Banner of Victory.. Von Blon.
Overture ..... Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Chorus & Cavatina ..... Belisario ..... Donizetti.
(Piccolo Solo).. Danse des Zauves ..... Leslie
Selection ..... San Toy ..... Jones
Valse ..... Tausend and Eine Nacht ..... Strauss
GOD SAVE THE KING.

OWING TO STARVATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Raphael Fernandez, a Goanese, was charged with the theft of a box of cream salt packets valued at Rs. 6 from the Port Trust shed No. 12, Moreshwar Narayan, clerk to the Port Trust, said at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday a policeman came to him with the accused and the box in question. Accused made a statement upon which he went to shed No. 12 where there was a consignment of epsom salt which he found broken open. Accused said he had got a pain in his hand and could not work. As he was starving he committed the theft.—The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS ENTRAPPED.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Vasta Ratanji Koli and seventeen others, the first with keeping a gaming house at Fanaswadi and the rest with gaming with cards, dice, and money therein. On a warrant issued by the Commissioner of Police Inspector O'Keeffe raided a house in Fanaswadi yesterday morning at 1 a. m., arrested all the accused, and recovered cards, dice and money to the amount of Rs. 9-10-3. One of the accused named Daji Nana Koli was discharged on condition that he should make a true disclosure of the case. He said that the house belonged to the first and all the accused were playing there. The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 40 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

THIEVES FALL OUT.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Power charged Abdul Gani Ajmeri and Chundrikaprasad Uttari with the theft of about four pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Mahomed Habib, a Mahomedan. It appeared that complainant was sleeping on Wednesday night near the Crawford Market in Carnac Road with the bundle of clothes under his head. Yesterday morning at early dawn a policeman came to him with the bundle and the accused. He identified the bundle as his. It happened that the policeman saw both the accused going along the Kalbadevi Road at about 3 a. m. yesterday. He stopped them on suspicion and found that the first accused had put on three trousers and the second had a waistcoat on. Both the accused made a statement upon which he took them to the complainant. The first accused said that he did not steal the clothes but the second had given them to him, while the second said that he had bought the waistcoat for two annas from the first. The first had four previous convictions and the second had three against him. The magistrate sentenced the first to 9 months and the second to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

GOLF.

Madras Silver Challenge Medal played for on Wednesday and Thursday the 17th and 18th December 1902, by Handicap Medal Play.

Winner of Handicap retains Medal for one year and gets entries.—28 players entered.

Names.	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Total.	H'cap on 18 holes.	Net Result.
H W Shallard	48	46	94	–14	80*
R Aitken	41	41	82	+ 2	84
J D Johnston	46	48	94	–10	84
E F Nicholson	45	44	89	– 4	85
J Humphrey, Jr...	43	50	93	– 8	85
G Miller	43	51	94	– 8	86
J M Scott	49	45	94	– 8	86
T H Greig	42	45	87	Scratch	87
M Innes Ker	43	48	91	– 4	87
H S Jacob	47	45	92	– 4	88
C W Francis	47	51	98	–10	88
J Stiven	43	46	89	Scratch	89
W M Anderson ...	45	44	89	Scratch	89
A A Koonoome ...	51	59	101	–12	89
Frank Muir	43	47	90	Scratch	90
A G Watson	53	50	103	–12	91
J Reed	53	57	110	–18	92
M W Fleischer ...	54	54	108	–14	94

The others made no returns.
* Winner of Medal.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE results of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University were announced yesterday afternoon. Ramchandra Dattatraya Ranade gets the First Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship. Mangesh Rudrap a Nadkarni gets the second Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship. Augustine DeMello gets the Cowasji Jehanghier Latin Scholarship. Adusinda Hermita Athayde gets the Bai Maneckbai Byramji Jijibhoy Prize. Bagar Shah gets the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship. Krishna Shankerrao Pandit gets the Narayan Mahadev Parmanand Prize and the Miss Yamunabai Amaram Dalvi Scholarship. The following candidates were declared to have passed the examination :—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Acharya, V Vyasa
Ahir, T Shivaram
Ahmadi, A M Saheb
Alcock, W George
Allbless, B Dossabhoy
Allbless, R Kaikhusru
Alphonso, Marian
Alvares, Constancio
Anklesvaria, C Hargovandas
Appoo, M Dhunjibhoy
Apte, G Balaji
Apte, P Sadashiv
Ashtekar, Rango Ramchandra
Athavale, V Hari
Badve, B Gangnaram
Bail, K Manohar
Bakle, K Ramchandra
Balaporia, J Pallonji
Bapat, A Balwant
Bager, Shah
Bavadeker, S Babaji
Benadikar, G Koner
Bhagvat, H Raghunath
Bhagvat, R Sakharam
Bharucha, N Nasarwanji
Bhaskare, V Ramchandra
Bhate, D Wasudev
Bhave, N Mahadeo
Bhave, R Narayen
Bhave, V Balvant
Bhide, R Chintaman
Bhide, S Vasudev
Bhongle, S Pandharinath
Bijurkar, V Ganesh
Chandorkar, T Damodar
Chhatre, M Keshav
Chitre, B Dinkar.
Datar, K Narayan
Datar, S Balkrishna
Deshmukh, R Daji
Deshpande, D Govind
Deshpande, D Bhimrao
Deshpande, R Nagesh
Desouza, A Albert
Desuker, R Vinayak
Devare, B Raghunath
Dholewadikar, V Vaman
Dharurkar, D Appaji
Divan, P Narayan
Divan, R Narayan
Dole, K Yeshwant
Doran, Margaret
Driver, A Cowasji
D'Souza, F Joseph
Francis, W Thomas
Gabale, N Hari
Gadgil, K Ramchandra
Gaikwad, K Mahadeo
Ghatage, R Hari
Ghate, N Yashawant
G. Nilkhant
Gokhale, N Bhaskar
Gokhale, V Trimbak
Gokhale, V Ganesh
Gujarathi, N Gopal
Gupte, D Rajaram
Hamilton, E Charles
Hamilton, H Fleming
Hayes, R Gertrude
Hussey, Bridget
Jog, M Chintaman
Jogiekar, B Narayan
Jogiekar, S Narayan
Joshi, D Govind
Joshi, G Balwant
Joshi, G Kashinath
Joshi, G Sakharam
Joshi, T Vasudeo
Joshi, V Balvant
Jugarwalla, K Temulji
Kahoikar, K Babaji
Kale, D Martand
Kale, L Balvant
Kamat, R Balkrishna
Kanade, B Ramchandra
Kane, G Balvant
Kanetkar, G Govind
Kanitkar, G Narayan
Kategri, N Madhavrao
Kavade, K Narayan
Kelkar, G Krishna
Kelkar, R Mahadeo
Kambete, B Narayan
Kasyapi, G Subrao
Kateli, D Dadabhai
Katrak, M Shapurji
Katrak, R Nanabhoy
Katrak, R Sorabji
Kelkar, B Balaji
Kelkar, V Moreshwar
Keny, Y Balkrishna
Keshani, V Ranchhordas
Keshani, V Madhavji
Khadilkar, P Ramchandra
Khadilkar, V Keshav
Khambata, A Burjorji
Khambata, J Cursetji
Khan, F Sorabji
Khandvala, M Gulabdas
Khandvala, N Vrijbhukhandas
Khandvala, O Maganlal
Khansaheb, A Nanabhai
Kharas, P Bapuji
Kharshikar, V Raghunath
Kher, J Vishnu
Kirtikar, K Vithalrao
Kirtikar, V Vinayakrao
Knight, Mabel
Kundergi, V Annaji
Kurundwad, M Narayanrao
Kurwa, S Esmailjee
Laud, V Managshro
Likhite, G Madhavrao
Limaye, G Sitaram
Limaye, V Janardan
Limaye, W Mahadeo
Limboowala, H Manecji
Lopes, J Mary
Lukhake, A Ramchandra
Madon, R Sorabji
Madrasi, F H Luckmanji
Mahammadi, T Shamsudin
Mal, A Bhagvandas
Manipe, V Hari
Maniar, H Hariswan
Mankar, W Keshav
Mankodi, K Kallanji
Mapara, J Brijbhukhandas
Marfatia, M Harkisandas
Marphatia, C Parshotamdas
Masani, D Shapurji
Master, S Dadabhoy
Masurekar, M Ramkrishna
Mathure, K Sitaram
Me ta, H Manekial
Mehta, J Harilal
Mehta, J Bhagwandas
Mehta, K Bhupatray
Mehta, V Tejbal
Mehta, K Pranjivan
Mehta, P Lalbhai
Mehta, P Karsondas
Mehta, P Krishnamukhram
Mehta, S Motiram
Mehta, V Kalianji
Mehta, V Lallobhai
Mehta, V Hargovandas
Menezes, L L Cornelia
Merchant, A N Curumsey
Merchant, H Somji
Merchant, M Narayanrao
Merchant, M Nazarally
Merchant, M Vasudas
Merchant, P Pitamber
Merchant, R Tulsidas
Merchant, R Vijbhookandas
Merchant, S Dwarkadas
Merren, V May
Mhaskar, G Shripat
Mishal, D Atmaram
Mirza, H Mahomed
Mistry, J Palanji
Mistry, P Rattanji
Mody, J Kalandas
Mody, J Manekji
Mody, Lovji Shapurji
Mody, R Dhunjibhoy
Mody, R Jehangir
Mody, S Manekji
Moghe, V Sakharam
Mogrelia, N Fakirji
Moosa, B Nasarwanji
Motuwala, F Bhikhaji
Mottaffrenne, R F Darabshaw
Mugaseth, Rejeseheo
Mulla, H Fardunji
Munim, C Jamnadas
Nadkarni, M Rudrappa
Nadkarni, T S Vinayak
Nadkarni, Y Nilkant
Naganur, R Ramacharya
Naidu, R Krishnaswamy
Naik, D Sitaram
Naik, M Subrao
Nalvala, D Pallonji
Nanavati, R Pramanandas
Nanavaty, V Pitapra
Nanivadekar, G Dattatraya
Narsinghani, L Mulsing
Nathoji, P Tukaram
Nathu, V Prabhak
Nikam, D Malhar
Nissim, Rachel
Oke, S Ballal
Oza, K Labshankar
Padkamkar, D Sitaram
Paes, R Ubaldino
Pai, M Madhav
Pandit, Kshama Shankarrao
Pandya, I Dhananjaya
Pandya, K Chhaganlal
Panthakey, S Rustamji
Panthaky, H Rustomji
Paranjpe, A Laxman
Paranjpe, A Vishnu
Parekh, J Jethalal
Parekh, K Koorji
Parikh, M Kahanji
Parmekar, A Bhau
Pa el, B Rustomji
Patel, J Framji
Patel, K Sorabji
Patgaonkar, Y Vithal
Pathamkar, V Keroba
Patil, B Anna
Patuck, P Framji
Patvardhan, R Anant
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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1902.

THE BOER GENERALS' APPEAL.

CORRESPONDENCE which passed last month between the Boer Generals and Mr. Chamberlain was published by the Colonial Office a few days before the mail left. The Generals, for whom Louis Botha was spokesman, had failed to appreciate the full extent of British magnanimity in regard to the settlement. Hence their "Appeal to the Civilised World." That appeal brought them little sympathy and less money, though it was personally presented by the generals during their tour through Europe. The appeal, to use the language Mr. Chamberlain employs in his opening letter, began with a statement that the generals had not up to that time (November 6th) succeeded in inducing the British Government to grant further assistance to their people. It is not intended, said the Colonial Secretary, to ask Parliament to authorise any addition to the free grant of £3,000,000—a grant which is itself without any precedent in the history of the world—but the promise of farther assistance by way of loan on very easy terms, as provided by Article 10 of the Terms of Surrender, has never been withdrawn; and Mr. Chamberlain contended there was nothing in the language then used which indicated any intention on the part of his Majesty's Government to withdraw it. Further, he pointed out that the expenditure on the burgher camps which, since the conclusion of peace, have, to a great extent, been transformed into organizations for enabling the people to return to their homes, and the cost of which has been about £200,000 a month, is being borne by his Majesty's Government, and constitutes in effect a very considerable addition to the free grant. It is a point to be remembered that the Concentration Camps are now and have for months been organisations for the assistance of burghers, and that when the letter was written a sum exceeding three millions sterling had been expended on them. They are only maintained now in the cause of humanity, and will be abolished on account of their costliness the very moment it is possible to do so. Furthermore it is shown from statistics that at the actual time of the surrender there could be no cause for anxiety as to the condition of the women and children in the British camps, and no application for special treatment of widows and orphans was made by the Generals. The Boer Generals have done their best to read more into the text of the Vereenigig treaty than was ever intended, while Mr. Chamberlain succeeds in proving that they have already received more than they were entitled to expect, taking even the most liberal interpretation of the terms.

To appreciate the justness of this contention it is only necessary to enquire what the Government is actually doing for our late enemies. It is making itself entirely responsible for the maintenance of all destitute orphans, including their food, clothing, supervision, and education. Large orphanages are already in existence at Irene in the Transvaal and Brandfort and Springfontein in the Orange River Colony; and suitable provision is also being made for widows. Government has been, and is making itself responsible for the education of the children. In the last year of the war £100,000 was spent on education in the Transvaal and £32,500 in the Orange River Colony. At the date of the signing of peace the number of children in Government schools in the Transvaal was 28,000, and in the Orange River Colony 14,500. As a contrast to these figures it may be mentioned that under the late Governments the total number of children being educated never exceeded 15,000 and 9,000 in the South African Republic and Orange Free State, respectively. Pro-Boer organs still persistently conceal these facts. No doubt much devastation was caused during the War, but, in Mr. Chamberlain's letter to General Botha, it is shown that there are now in the Orange River Colony over 120,000 head of cattle, 700,000 sheep and goats, and 270,000 horses. Similar figures for the Transvaal are not yet available, but the local Government is spending very large sums to supply stock in both Colonies. So far, indeed, from being a desert, the country will, if rain is abundant, return to a state of prosperity in no degree inferior to that existing before the war. Mr. Chamberlain in September last told the generals that Government had done all it could afford to do. It has done even more than it promised, and if the Boers are still dissatisfied it cannot be helped. Mr. Chamberlain suggests that the generals should endeavour to discover the whereabouts of the money which was carried away from the Transvaal when the Republican Government fled. Mr. Chamberlain does not doubt that a large balance still remains which might prove a valuable addition to the fund for the relief of the distressed burghers, and the generals are asked by Mr. Chamberlain to give him any assistance in their power to discover the persons to whom the money was entrusted, and he obtains from them a statement of account showing the expenditure and the amount of the balance which remains over.

In the generals' reply it is remarkable that they profess entire ignorance as to the existence of any such money and make no reference whatever to the source whence the "Transvaal Legation" at Brussels draws its supplies. Yet the generals desire Government to take over all the liabilities of the late governments. General Botha does his best to make out a good case for his countrymen. He insists that the Boer delegates made no secret in accepting the terms of surrender, that the compensation or assistance therein promised would be totally inadequate to enable the burghers of the late Republics who remained in the field or were in the prisons and Concentration Camps to make a fair start in life again. On the contrary, they say it was made clear that in the absence of further help from the British Government they would have at once to appeal to the charity of the civilized world for further help. However they did not then understand, as they do now, that the grant was for the destitute, and although grasping to the utmost degree they declare themselves gratified to learn that Government will undertake a fuller responsibility for those needing their help, and particularly for the assurance that if more money is wanted it will be forthcoming on loan. The fact of the matter is that when the Boer generals issued their appeal they had not ceased to believe in the efficacy of the friendship of Messrs. Stead and Co., and had not sufficiently studied the terms and the text of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches so carefully as to see what he meant. They had not come to regard British magnanimity as something more than one empty, meaningless expression. However we are promised that there is now an end to controversy. The Boers heartily approve of Mr. Chamberlain's visit and are willing to assist him in his efforts to restore peace and the elements of prosperity to the countries which have suffered by the war.

MOSQUITOS AND MALARIA.

DR FREDERICK PEARSE, the special plague medical officer with the Government of Bengal, has prepared and published a useful little book which gives an account of the life history of the mosquito and the part played by the anopheles species in the spread of malaria. The book is brightly written and successfully meets the intention of the author to provide an accurate account of the subject in a popular style. The natural history and habits of the insect are carefully detailed, and from these the unscientific person may learn how to identify the wicked anopheles and consequently how to evade him or rather her. The culex mosquito is by no means so disagreeable a creature to know as the venomous insect which delights to harbour the malaria parasite. The anopheles has been happily named, and in its general demeanour lives up to the appellation which describes it as troublesome or hurtful. In its moments of unemployment it assumes most aggressive attitudes, apparently being always on the watch for its human prey. While the less harmful culex, which may be recognised by its wings of plain brown or grey, reposes gracefully on a wall with its proboscis tucked carefully away, and takes its natural rest whole heartedly, the anopheles is too energetic a creature to adopt attitudes of laziness. Clinging to a wall it throws out its body and proboscis at a business-like angle, and is perfectly ready to continue its mischievous work at a moment's notice. It may also be distinguished from the more reposeful culex, by its more slender body, smaller head, and thinner and longer legs which give it altogether the appearance of possessing very active habits. The female anopheles is, as is now well known, the malaria disseminator, and besides the other points which differentiate her from her harmless congener she has very pronounced palpi or feelers, while those of the culex are very short. The wings are marked by dark blotches along their front margins. While the culex is a cheerful insect and sings at its work, the anopheles, in keeping with its baneful character, has not a note of music in its soul. It approaches its victim with the silence of the stealthy assassin, and effects its purpose without attracting the least attention. Its work is, however, of a lasting nature, while that of the fussy, noisy culex, though painful at the moment, has but very temporary effects. Dr. Pearse retells the story of the development of the malarial parasite in the harbouring host, and then proceeds to recount the methods of checking the spread of disease by the aid of this pestiferous insect. It has not yet been possible to discover a method of producing artificial immunity from malaria, and all preventive measures, therefore, resolve themselves into attacks upon the malefficent mosquito and protection against the insect's bites. Besides the large measures for treating the breeding grounds of the anophele it is interesting to note that mosquitos detest the smell of oil of lavendar, oil of absinthium, and American oil of penny royal. They cannot tolerate turpentine, sulphur, menthol, nutmeg, camphor, garlic, and iodoform, while in the absence of these substances, tobacco fumes, chrysanthemum flowers, fresh eucalyptus leaves, quassia wood, pyrethrum, powdered cineraria, or simple wood smoke will keep them at a respectful distance. The chrysanthemum flowers used should be unexpanded blooms, while powdered cineraria mixed with nitre and lighted is said to destroy all the mosquitos in a room. Turpentine is, however, says Dr. Pearse, the most useful agent as a skin application to ward off the pests and also for its fumes. These hints give a very practical value to Dr. Pearse's book which is altogether the most admirable exposition in a handy form of the facts of the relation between mosquitos and malaria that has yet been compiled for the general reader.

P. AND O. PASSAGES.

FROM January 1st P. and O. passages between this country and England are to be reduced. The promised reduction is not merely the removal of the coal surtax which was added some time ago. It is something more for which passengers will be truly thankful, even if they would have preferred more. In future the price of a first-class passage home will be £52 to London and £48 to Marseilles, and of a second class £38 and £36 "A" accommodation, £32 and £30 "B" accommodation. In order that the public may see at a glance the extent that the passages have been reduced it is well to compare the figures. The present rate outward from London is £60 10s., the old rate £55. The new rate is three pounds less, viz £52. Homeward to London the present fare is Rs. 825 or £55; the old rate was Rs. 750 or £50. Matters have been equalised, and the fare is now Rs. 780 or £52. Via Marseilles, including rail-ticket outward, £60 is the present fare, the old rate £55. The new rate, including ticket (£6-13-11), is £54-13-11. Homeward present rate via Marseilles and including railway ticket is Rs. 820; the old rate Rs. 750, while the new rate is the rupee equivalent of £54-13-11. Second class accommodation "A" home is now Rs. 605 all the way to London by sea, whereas the old rate was Rs. 550; the new rate is to be Rs. 570. The journey home via Marseilles is now Rs. 605; old rate Rs. 550 and the new rate Rs. 608-11-0. "B" accommodation direct is Rs. 522, the old rate Rs. 475, and the new rate Rs. 480; whilst via Marseilles including ticket, the present rate is Rs. 517, old rate Rs. 475, and the new rate Rs. 518-11-0. Thus it will be seen that the advantages of the first-class passengers, who travel across France, are greater than those offered to second-class passengers who really lose slightly. The first-class passengers will score considerably. But one point to be considered is that all passages by non-mail steamers are appreciably reduced, and that return tickets are issued at a fare and a half of these rates, and are available for a period of two years.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE rate of the mortality in the City of Bombay during the week just passed again fell to about 47 per thousand per annum, which, as we have previously observed, appears under present conditions to be about the average rate. The total mortality amounted to 708 deaths. There was nothing very striking in the figures except, perhaps, the continued excessive mortality from diseases of the lungs and the surprisingly low figures in respect of deaths from fevers of all kinds. Plague, although responsible for a few more deaths than the number which is recorded as the mean in the corresponding weeks during the past five years, decreased slightly as compared with the previous week's total, and there appears to be little reason for discouragement at the present time in view of the upward tendency which has been remarked in the mortality for some weeks past. Mandvi and Second Nagpada both recorded twelve deaths during the week, and the Market and Bhuleshwar each registered eleven. In other districts no higher total than eight was returned. Under the heading of diseases of the respiratory system there were 153 deaths, a figure which is almost identical with the five years' average, but 53 in excess of the mortality from the same cause in the corresponding week of last year. Deaths from phthisis increased somewhat on recent figures, but they were still considerably less numerous than was the case last year or than has been usual during the past five years. As has already been remarked the statistics in respect of fevers were very low. During the week only 44 deaths were due to these diseases, as compared with 110 in the same week last year and an average for the corresponding week in the past, five years of 87. This satisfactory state of affairs has existed for a considerable time past, and may be regarded as a hopeful sign. In the same way the mortality from diarrhœa, dysentery, and other diseases of the alimentary system was fairly low. The measles epidemic which has been noticeable appears to be subsiding. Last week there were only 28 deaths. The district which recorded the highest death rate last week was Second Nagpada, and the figures in Tarwadi, Bhuleshwar, and Kamathipura were, respectively, 81·69, 72·24, and 70·09. Mandvi last week returned the comparatively respectable rate of 57·95. Among Europeans there were two deaths, the rate per thousand per annum for the community being 8·47.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy will open the new Imperial Library in Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta, about the end of January.

LORD KITCHENER, after his tour on the North-West Frontier at the conclusion of the Durbar, will proceed to Calcutta, arriving there on 24th January.

The Sultan of Lahej is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day from Aden in the R. I. M. S. Mayo. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery.

MR. A. WILLIAMS, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, proceeds to Peshawar to officiate for three months as Judicial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, Mr. R. Nathan acting for him.

Lord and Lady Wolverton; Sir George and Lady Mackenzie, the Sultan of Sheber and Makalla, and the Chief of Vesulgarh left Bombay yesterday afternoon for Delhi by a special train. Comte de Kergarion left for the same city by the Punjab mail.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. William Greaves of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

THE final distribution of the British garrison in Burma will not be decided until Maymyo has been thoroughly tested as a hill station. If the experiment proves satisfactory, there will probably be only two companies of British troops stationed at Mandalay in addition to the Native Infantry regiment.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 16th was 708, giving a death-rate of 47·44 per annum per thousand as against 50·92 the corresponding period of last year, and 52·66 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 44 died from fevers; 122, plague; 2, small-pox; 28, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 52, phthisis; 57, diseases of the nervous system; 153, affections of the respiratory organs; 38, diarrhœa; 29, dysentery; 29, still-born; 77, old age and debility; 22, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 30; Brahmin, 23; Lingast, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 304; Hindu low caste, 101; Musalman, 163; Parsee, 26; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 1; European, 2; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 411, as against 291 the corresponding period of last year, and 254 the average over the past five years.

FIFTEEN Roman Catholic students have gone up to Oxford this term. The Jesuit College of Stonyhurst sends four, and Downside and the Oratory School at Egbaston are responsible for three each. From the latter the young Lord Camoys has gone to Balliol. Lord Camoys, who succeeded to the title in 1897 was born in 1884. The Right Rev. Monsignor Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond and Canon of St. John Lateran's, Rome, is his great-uncle. Another Roman Catholic peer who has entered the sister University of Cambridge is Lord Gerard, who succeeded to the title this year, and is still a minor, being born in 1883.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM, now fulfilling an engagement at Brighton, tells a curious story of his experiences when in early life he was a surgeon attached to the army engaged in the American Civil War, the moral of which is that slimness is not a monopoly of the Boers. The division was marching to a particular destination, and the natives assured them that they had a perfect walk-over before them, with fetes and receptions on their arrival. Encouraged by these reports, the officers ordered up their best uniforms and prepared for a glorious time. But they were promptly ambushed by the enemy, and had to beat a hasty retreat, leaving behind all the fine tunics and a choice collection of luxuries, of which the other side made good use.

AUSTRALIA'S GRIM PROBLEMS.

WORK FOR THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

LORD TENNYSON, who has been selected by the King to fill the post of Governor-General of Australia, is called to that very important office at a critical period in the history of the island continent. The candid Australian will remind you that South Africa and Ireland are not the only spots upon the sun of Empire. Australia has many troubles, and grave, and Lord Tennyson will have achieved a notable work if he manages to bring about any considerable improvement. The existing conditions are full of grave possibilities. The Continent needs steadying and pulling together, as it were.

It was but the other day that the Commonwealth was launched. The acceptance of the scheme was not gained without a struggle. Of the 581,611 votes recorded, 420,735 were in favour of Federation and 160,876 against it. It was a strong minority. Nevertheless, the brightest hopes were entertained when in May of last year the Prince of Wales opened the first Parliament of the Commonwealth. Eighteen months have sufficed to dissipate much of the glamour with which the new body was invested, and from many quarters there comes a cry for a return to the conditions which were in force previously.

A STRIKING CHANGE OF FRONT.

An industrious minority can create considerable evidence of dissatisfaction in a State, but if it be only the minority from whom the declaration for secession from the Federation emanates, then remarkable results in the matter of demonstration are being attained. For the purpose of comparison with the trend of existing public opinion it is interesting, says a writer in the "Daily Express," to analyse the voting of the States at the time of the plebiscite as to the establishment of the Commonwealth.

The percentages "in favour" worked out as follows: Tasmania, 94·32; Victoria, 94·00; South Australia, 79·46; West Australia, 69·42; New South Wales, 56·46; Queensland, 55·39.

To-day we find that agitation for secession is growing in Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New South Wales. Mr. Philp, Premier of Queensland, recently declared unequivocally against the Federal Government, and in spite of the denunciation of Sir Edmund Barton he was returned at the head of the poll. The Queensland Premier avers that if his State were polled to-day there would be a big majority against Federation. The Premier of South Austra is adopts a precisely similar attitude. Even more emphatic is Mr. Carruthers, a prominent representative of New South Wales, who, after having worked with infinite zeal to bring about the Commonwealth, now declares that not twenty per cent. of the electors in New South Wales could be persuaded to vote for the measure to-day.

Most significant of all, however, seems the fact that in the State Parliaments of Western Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland formal resolutions for secession have been tabled.

It need scarcely be pointed out that no State can dissociate itself from the Federation by the mere passing of a resolution; but the spirit prompting the resolutions is obviously inimical to the smooth running of the Commonwealth.

MOODS AND THE MEN.

Australia as a Commonwealth has not yet "found herself." She alternates between paroxysm of enthusiasm and passion of pessimism.

In glum, economical mood she declined to make to her Governor-General, the Marquis of Linlithgow, as we now know the then Earl of Hopetoun, a grant without which it was obvious that, in the exceptional circumstances he must permit his private resources to be strained beyond all justification, as he himself put it.

Yet these were the economists of whom Mr. Shiels, the Victorian Treasurer, tells the following story: "When Government House was being built here, the architect, Mr. Wardell, asked the then Minister of Public Works what size it was intended that the ballroom should be. The Minister asked the architect what were the sizes of the big ballrooms in England, and when Mr. Wardell replied that he only knew of the ballroom at Buckingham Palace, 'Well,' replied the Minister, 'make it one-third larger than that,' and it was made one-third larger than the regal ballroom to which the King and Queen invite their guests."

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE.

So far the Australian States have experienced rather the restraints of Federation than its advantages. Divided opinions upon the question provoke great bitterness, and not long ago, upon a point in dispute between the Commonwealth and the States, there was Sir William Lyne threatening to send the military to enforce the Federal claim, while Sir John See informed the New South Wales Parliament that if such were done he would send the "police to arrest them."

Since 1880 the gross public debts of Australia and New Zealand have leaped from £90,000,000 to £280,000,000.

With the exception of Western Australia, all the States have a deficit on the year's working, totalling, after deducting the favoured State's balance, over a million sterling. The States appear to have come near the end of their borrowing powers; yet Victoria is pledged to an expenditure of £300,000 a year in old-age pensions, which she can pay only by borrowing.

The Federal Tariff, passed after the longest debate ever known in Australian politics, is not popular in operation. The free traders are disgusted because the duties cover so large an area, and are so high in scale; while protectionists are dissatisfied because so many articles escape.

The long-continued drought is appalling in its effects. Australians are by habit the greatest meat-consumers in the world, and hitherto with flocks and herds so numerous, their meat has been extraordinarily cheap. But with bullocks fetching £30 each and pigs £11, and New Zealand frozen mutton finding its way generally on to Australian tables, some idea may be had of the condition of affairs. All foodstuffs are dear and fodder is at a previously unprecedented price, chaff realising £7 to £8 per ton.

AN OMINOUS LEAKAGE.

Not a little alarm is aroused by the drain of population from all the Australian States to South Africa. Australia is losing the population of a fair-sized town every six months. And this means sacrifice of hard cash, too, apart from all other considerations.

For no one may land in South Africa unless he have either guaranteed employment to go to or at least £100 in his possession. In a little over six months this year Australia lost 3,650 healthy adults in this way, with nearly £200,000 in their pockets. The drain on Victoria was phenomenal, 1,670 Colonists taking their departure.

All these disadvantages follow so closely upon the inauguration of the Commonwealth that in the popular mind there is a tendency to place Federation and evil circumstances in the relationship of cause and effect.

A drastic attempt at retrenchment is in progress. The movement does not come too soon. In two years the State expenditure of Victoria has been increased from £6,600,000 to £8,400,000. That of New South Wales has made a still more startling advance, and now reaches £11,000,000.

All round economies are being rigidly enforced. Queensland, for example, begins with a 7 1-2 per cent. reduction of all State salaries over £100, and goes up to 15 per cent. Not even the judges escape.

Lord Tennyson has, therefore, a formidable task before him in putting strength into the efforts of those who are combating a far-reaching tendency to stampede.

The notion is gaining ground that Australia federated in haste to repent at leisure, and signs for a return to the old order of things.

The new Governor General, who is one of the most popular men with Australians that have ever left the Old Country to dwell among them, is just the man to help to demonstrate that it is better to be "one people with one destiny" than an agglomeration of wrangling and divided States.

THE success of Tolstoy's "Resurrection" at the Odeon has drawn all the principal managers of Europe to the second State theatre. It is understood that Mr. Beerbohm Tree is in treaty for the English rights. Mr. Tree has been in Paris with Mr. Lionel Hart, and has witnessed a performance of the play.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE SITUATION.

STATE OF WAR RECOGNISED.

INDIAN WARSHIPS DESPATCHED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

A series of questions were addressed to Mr. Balfour eliciting replies implying that Government's view is that a state of war is existing in Venezuela, Mr. Balfour remarking that without a state of war you cannot seize vessels. He added that if necessary we will blockade the coast, Germany blockading one portion and Britain another.

The conditions of the blockade will be duly notified to neutrals whom the Government desired to inconvenience in the least possible manner.

Mr. Healy asked whether the United States assented to the exclusion of its vessels by the blockade.

Mr. Balfour replied that neutrals are not consulted when a state of war exists.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18,

It is announced at Washington that the United States will not resist the blockade. If the Powers enforce the blockade the United States will recognise a state of war.

Owing to pressure of work Mr. Bowen, United States Minister at Caracas, has instructed Admiral Dewey to send a competent officer to Caracas as Assistant Minister aboard a Destroyer, which will serve as a dispatch boat in the event of cutting the cable communication with La Guayra.

Two Italian warships at Spezzia have been ordered to Venezuela.

The Italian Minister has left Caracas and embarked aboard the Giovanni-bausan (sic) at La Guayra.

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

A telegram to the "Englishman," dated London, December 17th, states :—

The German Alliance is intensely unpopular. There is a growing feeling that the Government have weakly allowed Germany to drag us into hasty action in Venezuela. There is a similar feeling in the United States.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in the House, said that he could see no reason to defer the ratification of the Sugar Convention. We shall ratify it, he said, on the distinct understanding that it rests with us only to penalise our colonies. We should regret the colonies granting bounties but should not penalise them.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKESTAN.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

The town of Andyan in the Province of Ferghana was destroyed yesterday morning by an earthquake. The loss of life is unknown. A long stretch of the railway has been demolished.

(Andiyan or more properly Andijan was in the time of the Emperor Baber the capital of the khanate of Ferghana. It is situated on the Jaxartes, 55 miles east of Khokand, the present capital. Its population was about 30,000. The province of Ferghana is included in Russian Turkestan, and is the valley containing the head waters of the Jaxartes or Sir Darya, one of the two great feeders of Lake Aral, and lies among the western ranges of the Thian Shan mountains which enclose it on every side except at its west extremity, where the river emerges, passing Khojand, into the plains of Western Turkestan.)

THE RE-OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament reassembles on the 17th February.

THE SERVICES.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

Mr. Sidney Preston is confirmed as Secretary to the Government of India for Irrigation vice Sir Thomas Thigham, whose retirement with effect from to-day is announced.

Mr. A. B. Phelan, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, has been permitted to retire with effect from next Saturday.

Mr. T. R. Jard, Executive Engineer, is posted for duty on the Seistan-Afghan Boundary Commission.

Mr. Hobart Hampden officiates as Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, vice Smythies retired.

THE NUMBER ON RELIEF.

Another three thousand people left famine relief works in Bombay last week.

THE TILAK CASE.

POONA, DECEMBER 18.

The Tilak case was resumed to-day.

Wasudeo Appajee Mendelakar, family priest of Baba Maharaj, examined, said :—I live sometimes at home and sometimes in the Wada. On the 15th July the door was closed. I called out, and it was opened. The inner courtyard door was open as usual. Besides other doors were all open. I never heard anyone had to get either Tilak's or Kharpade's permission to enter the Wada. I had seen Tai walking in the Wada during these days.

After recording some further evidence the case was adjourned.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE AT RAJPIPLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NANDOD, DECEMBER 18.

A son was born this morning at Bhalod to Mahida Ranisaheb Manharkuvar Basaheb of his Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasingbji, Raja of Rajpipla. There are great rejoicings amongst his Highness' subjects.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain William Cooper, the Sind Volunteer Rifles, resigns his commission.

THE QUESTION OF THE BERARS.

AGREEMENT WITH THE NIZAM.

TERRITORY LEASED TO GREAT BRITAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary is to-day published containing the correspondence between the Government of India, the Home Government, and the Nizam, subject to the new arrangement in connection with the Berars which Lord Curzon settled personally with the Nizam on the occasion of his Excellency's last visit to Hyderabad, and which has since been formally confirmed by a deed signed by the high contracting parties. This agreement puts an end to the anomalous state of things hitherto prevailing, and definitely leases the Berars to the Government of India for a fixed and perpetual rent of twenty-five lakhs of rupees per annum. The deed reaffirms the sovereignty of the Nizam over the Assigned Districts, but retains to the British Government full and exclusive jurisdiction and authority in this area. It also empowers the British Government notwithstanding the treaties of 1853 and 1860 to administer the Assigned Districts in whatever manner they may deem desirable, and further to redistribute, reduce, rear, reorganise, and control the forces now composing the Hyderabad Contingent as they may think fit, due provision being made for the protection of the Nizam's Dominions. The Nizam will not receive the whole of the rent until the Berar and Hyderabad loans are repaid. Ten lakhs, however, will be paid to him annually from the date, while the remaining fifteen lakhs annually will be applied to wiping off these liabilities, after which the Nizam will receive the whole twenty-five lakhs annually net. The Government of India in fact take all responsibility for governing the Berars and safeguarding Hyderabad, and guarantee the Nizam in addition an income of ten lakhs per annum now, rising after thirty years to twenty five lakhs. In the correspondence which has passed, and which is of a most friendly kind, the Government of India mention that the arrangement now settled will enable them to effect economies by incorporating the administration of Berar with that of the neighbouring British provinces, thereby rendering possible the reduction of the local staffs and establishments and of assimilating the administrative standard of Berar to those of the adjacent districts of India.

The Government of India also propose, and the Nizam cordially and definitely agrees to the reduction of the Hyderabad Contingent of 4,500 or 5,000 men to be maintained at a reduced number of stations, such reduction, however, to be conditional on the Nizam's reducing his irregular forces to twelve thousand a toing which The Nizam for his part promises to do gradually if possible. The Government of India further explain their intention of eventually incorporating the Hyderabad Contingent with the Indian army, thereby abolishing it as an independent auxiliary force.

P. & O. FARES.

THE MODIFIED RATES.

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 18.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 17th December, says :—

Under the new arrangements foreshadowed at the P. & O. Company's meeting, from the commencement of the new year the modified rates for passages between London and India will be as follows:

Mail steamers first saloon London to Bombay or vice versa, £52 or Rs. 780 ; Marseilles or Brindisi to Bombay or vice versa £48 or Rs. 720.

Second saloon "A" accommodation, or London to Bombay or vice versa. £ 38 or Rs. 570 ; Marseilles or Brindisi to Bombay or vice versa, £36 or Rs. 540. Second saloon "B" accomomdation, London to Bombay or vice versa, £ 32 or Rs. 480 ; Marseilles or Brindisi to Bombay or vice versa, or £30 and Rs. 450.

Intermediate steamers :—First saloon, London to Bombay or vice versa or £42 Rs. 630 ; Marseilles or Brindisi to Bombay vice versa, £40 or Rs. 600. Second saloon :—London to Bombay or vice versa, £32 or Rs. 480 ; Marseilles or Brindisi to Bombay or vice versa, £30 or Rs. 450.

Return tickets available for two years will be issued at a fare and a half

FIRE AT NAVSARI BHAGUL.

A fire occurred at four o'clock this evening at Navsari Bhagul near Malekoiwady destroying a flour mill, several huts, chawls, and shops. It was extinguished at seven o'clock.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

Record Reign was backed to-day eleven thousand to three thousand rupees to win and Cretone to win a lakh at twenty five to one, while Black Raven was backed five thousand to one thousand for place.

THE OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

The Authentics' cricket team have arrived here and are tonight being entertained at dinner at the Saturday Club. They play Calcutta on the 24th instant.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS' TOUR.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 18.

Mr. Robertson, C. V. O., Special Railway Commissioner, and Mr. Neville Priestley leave Lahore to-day for Lucknowi.

DEATH OF A JEWELLER AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, DECEMBER 18.

The well-known Jhaveri Foolchand Kalyanchand, senior partner of Jhaveri Chotalal Nagindchand and Co., died this morning at eight o'clock of dropsy, aged 62. Alms of cloth, grain, and sweets were distributed among the poor during the funeral. The deceased had set apart a large sum to be given away in charity. He left surviving no male issue but six daughters.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted,

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th December 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	4	8 p.m.	18	59
Teheran	18	2	16 p.m.	..	49
Suez	18	2	40 p.m.	..	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., on the 18th December, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	17	0	1
" Karachi	0	19	0	1
" Madras	0	0	0	6

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE PROCLAMATION CEREMONY.

THE "Bombay Government Gazette" yesterday contains the following notification :—

The Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Royal Proclamation of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the Seventh, King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and his dearly beloved Consort, Queen Alexandra, will be publicly read at the Town Hall, Bombay on the 1st January 1903, at 10-30 a.m., by the Sheriff of Bombay.

His Excellency invites the presence on this auspicious occasion of the Honourable the Judges of the High Court present in Bombay, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Members of the Senate of the University, the Municipal Commissioner, all Heads of Departments, all gentlemen of His Majesty's Services, Naval, Military, Indian Marine and Civil, not on duty, Justices of the Peace, Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, the Trustees of the City Improvement Trust, Members of the Chamber of Commerce, and all subjects of His Majesty.

Access to the Town Hall itself will be assured to gentlemen entitled to the "entree" at Government House up to 10-15 a.m., in accordance with regulations which will be notified by the Commissioner of Police, and all should assemble before the hour fixed for the reading of the Royal Proclamation on the great steps of the Town Hall.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will be requested to give the necessary orders for the presence of the troops on the occasion, and, in making the necessary arrangements, to instruct the General Officer Commanding Bombay District to consult with His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, or in His Excellency's absence, with the Senior Naval Officer and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine as to the presence of men of His Majesty's Navy or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine who may be in the harbour on January 1st.

At the hour fixed for the reading of the Royal Proclamation the Sheriff will come forward on to a "dais" in the centre of the steps. Silence will be proclaimed by a fanfare of trumpets, and the Sheriff will read the Royal Proclamation. The trumpets will again sound, at which signal the Royal Standard will be hoisted, the troops will present arms, an Imperial salute of 101 guns will be fired, and the National Anthem will be played.

Full dress should be worn and robes of office by those entitled to wear them.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will make arrangements for the preservation of order.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of December 27th, on board H. M. S. Renown and will be received with all the Naval and Military Honours due to their high position. As soon as H. M. S. Renown is signalled from the Light House 3 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at intervals of 10 seconds. On the Renown entering the harbour a Royal Salute will be fired by the Saluting Battery. At 4-15 p. m., a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government and an Aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor will proceed on board the Renown under arrangements to be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Their Royal Highnesses will leave the Renown at 4-25 p. m., and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to consult with His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, or with the Senior Naval Officer at the Station in the absence of His Excellency, and to act in concert with him in arranging the details of Their Royal Highnesses' disembarkation at the Apollo Bandar. The arrangements for landing at the Bandar will be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. All other arrangements on the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

On Their Royal Highnesses' arrival at the steps of the Bandar, a Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and Colours will be drawn up, and the road from the Bandar to the Victoria Terminus will be lined by troops of the Garrison.

Special accommodation on the Bandar will be reserved for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in India, if in Bombay, the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Secretaries to Government, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Senior Naval Officer at the Station, should His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief be absent, the General Officer Commanding the Bombay District, the Naval Officers Commanding any of His Majesty's Ships in Harbour, if able to attend on shore, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Municipal Commissioner, the Under Secretaries to Government, and the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Sheriff of Bombay, or such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town, for whom a space marked A will be reserved.

Such of the Consular Representatives of Foreign Governments as may be in Bombay are hereby invited to be present on the occasion, and a space marked B will be reserved for them at the Bandar.

As the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay has expressed its desire to present an address to Their Royal Highnesses on their arrival, a space marked C will be reserved for the President and the Members of the Municipal Corporation to which Their Royal Highnesses will be conducted, and where they will be received by the representatives of the Corporation. The Executive Engineer will send a card of admission to each Member of the Corporation whose name is communicated to him by the President of the Corporation.

All other officers of His Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine, and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers, then in Bombay, who are desirous of attending will be provided with seats as far as space is available. To all such who wish to attend cards of admission to space D will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any Heads of Departments, not specified by name in paragraph 7, who may intimate that they will be present. For all other officials and persons mentioned in paragraphs 7 and 8 no cards will be necessary. As far as accommodation in space E is available it will be allotted to any Ladies or Gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer.

Full dress will be worn by all Officers of Government entitled to wear uniform, and morning dress by all others.

Their Royal Highnesses will, after the presentation of the address, proceed to the Victoria Terminus and leave for Delhi by special train. Their Royal Highnesses' departure will be private and all arrangements connected therewith will be made from Government House. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the roads clear.

The General Officer Commanding Bombay District is requested to issue the necessary orders for the attendance of a Guard of Honour at the Victoria Terminus and for the firing of a Royal Salute to announce the departure of Their Royal Highnesses.

The attendance of Heads of Departments at the Victoria Terminus is dispensed with, but the General Officer Commanding Bombay District with the District Staff, the Collector of Bombay, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police and the Sheriff of Bombay will be present at the Victoria Terminus.

The Chief Secretary to Government and the Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor will attend Their Royal Highnesses on the journey from Bombay to Delhi. The local authorities in Bombay Presidency will be present at Stations where the special train stops.

The Police arrangements on the Railway for the maintenance of order will be in the personal charge of the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, who will accompany the special train.

PROCLAMATION DURBAR AT POONA.

The Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Royal Proclamation of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the Seventh, King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and his dearly beloved Consort, Queen Alexandra, will be read in a Durbar to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on 1st January 1903, at 12 noon, by the Collector and District Magistrate of Poona. His Excellency invites the presence on this auspicious occasion of all gentlemen of His Majesty's Services not on duty, all Sardars of the Deccan present in Poona, Members of the Poona City Municipality, and all subjects of His Majesty.

Seats will be provided for gentlemen entitled to such accommodation in accordance with arrangements which will be made under the orders of the Collector and District Magistrate. The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will be requested to give the necessary orders for the presence of troops and a band on the occasion.

The proceedings will open with the reading of the Proclamation, on the conclusion of which the Union Jack will be hoisted on the flagstaff of the Hall, the troops will present arms, an Imperial salute of 101 guns will be fired, and the National Anthem will be played. The Collector and District Magistrate will then on behalf of His Excellency, present to the recipients the certificates granted in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, and the proceedings will terminate.

Full dress will be worn and robes of office by those entitled to wear them. The District Superintendent of Police, Poona, will make arrangements for the preservation of order.

SOME GOWNS FOR THE DURBAR.

LADIES FRILLS AND FURBELOWS.

Messrs. Russel and Allen, the well known London costumiers, have completed a large number of gowns which will be worn by ladies during the celebrations at Delhi. Among them are the following made for the undermentioned ladies :—

Lady Lawrence Jenkins of Bombay :—A beautiful gown of richest ivory duchesse satin arranged in panels over a lovely petticoat of chiffon and exquisite Alencon lace. The satin is embroidered all over in fine paste and crystal in a design of peppies and wheat ears. The bodice is finished with a Louis XIII collar of embroidery and exquisite lace.

An elegant gown of black silk relieved with chiffon and finely embroidered black and steel net arranged with a quaintly shaped flounce of black panne and most exquisite embroidery in steel and clair de lune. The bodice of this gown is relieved with touches of black panne and a garniture of the same lovely embroidery.

Mrs. Louis Russell of Bombay :—A very handsome gown of ivory satin, exquisitely embroidered in silver and paste. The top of the corsage is softened with white tulle, and the sleeves are composed of the same soft fabric finished with a trail of roses.

A lovely gown of soft cream crepe-de-chine, lined rose pink satin, which gives the beautiful tint known this season as "champagne." The whole of the corsage is of fine cloth of gold, a deep border of the same being woven round the foot of the skirt which is finished with innumerable frills of shaded pink silk, which give the effect of a garland of roses.

Miss Russell (daughter of Mrs. Louis Russell) has a very lovely and distinguished looking gown of green satin, trimmed with accordion frills of green tulle. The long trained back is arranged with trails of blush roses and buds.

Mrs. Richardson :—A dainty ball gown of palest pink silk entirely veiled with finely embroidered silver net and arranged with flounces of ivory chantilly lace.

A rich white satin evening gown with lovely Alencon lace arranged becomingly with chiffon and caught with sprays of silver embroidered lace.

A smart evening gown of black accordion chiffon arranged with points of exquisite jet embroidery, which form the upper part of skirt and the garniture at neck of bodice.

A handsome gown of pointed muslin, the bodice being arranged with lace and fancy ribbons. Toque on suits.

An exquisite gown in pink mouselin de soie insertions and laces, the bodice having a soft collar of lace and chiffon. Hat on suite.

Mrs. Mervyn Herapath :—An elegant dress in faced cloth of the new shade of blotting paper pink, the bolice having stole ends of Styrian embroidery and long lines of black satin outlining the figure. The skirt is carried out with the same fine lines of block, and at the side of every gore fan pieces of the cloth give fulness. Toque of roses of every shade with their foliage and sunshade in white chiffon with the same roses embroidered.

A pale blue voila gown with a shaped yoke of fine lace, forming points over the front of the bodice. The lace is beautifully worked with tiny insertions of glace silk reproducing the colour of the blue and a transparent collar and under sleeves. The skirt is finely tucked on to a gaged flounce with diamonds of lace above.

The Countess of Elden :—A handsome evening gown of beautiful waite silver brocade of a floral design, softened artistically with accordion chiffon and beautiful Brussels lace.

Mrs. J. N. Grant:—Very handsome evening gown of richest ivory duchesse satin exquisitely embroidered with crystal and silver in a floral design. The skirt arranged in panels showing a graceful underskirt of Alencon lace and the bodice relieved with a garniture of the same exquisite lace and embroidery.

Miss Mair (daughter of Sir John and Lady Mair of Deans) will wear an exceedingly handsome gown of cream lace and rich white moire. The moire is arranged in panels over the lace, the edges of each being finely embroidered in silver. Motifs of guipure of a floral design catch the panels together very prettily. The corsage is arranged to correspond with the skirts and trimmed with a bead fringe and has very dainty chiffon sleeves.

Mrs. Liddell Simpson—A lovely dress in palest grey cloth, the bodice with an application of white roses raised with velvet and carried all round the yoke showing a transparent yoke of chiffon. Very prettily arranged cords and buttons finish this dress in a novel way. A large hat with feathers and a pale blue sunshade.

A dainty gown of palest blue crepe-de-chine softened with chiffon and trimmed with finest ivory guipure and silver embroidery.

A beautiful ball gown of richest ivory duchesse satin, showered daintily with silver and smartly trimmed with frills and puffings of tulle and trails of blush roses. Bodice prettily relieved with insertions of Brussels lace.

An elegant evening gown of white silk entirely veiled with chiffon and lovely Irish lace, over which panels of white satin are becomingly arranged, outlined with fine silver embroidery. The entire gown is relieved with sprays of hand painted yellow orchids in velvet.

An 1802 gown of deep yellow soft picture satin exquisitely worked with cloth of gold and softened with yellow lisse. The quaint short waisted bodice is composed entirely of the same lovely gold embroidery.

Mrs. Wilkes :—An 1802 gown. A beautiful gown of palest blue miroir crepe exquisitely worked and embroidered with fine steel and turquoises and relieved with white lace on which a fine design of black chantilly is arranged in a suitable design.

An exquisite evening gown of rich white brocade of a bow knot design beautifully worked all over with paste and softened with chiffon and lovely Brussels lace.

A gown in palest grey crepe de-chine. The skirt has insertions of fine guipure in lines drawn down all round, opening over a panel of ecru Alencon guipure mounted on mousseline-de-soie. The same lines are reproduced on the bodice which has very graceful elbow sleeves with soft ruffles. A touch of rose pink finishes the gown. Toque to correspond of pink chiffon and a pink sunshade.

Lady Rivaz of Lahore :—A beautiful evening gown of pearl grey duchesse satin, softened daintily with flounces of lovely ivory lace exquisitely embroidered with silver. The bodice relieved with a cluster of palest yellow roses.

A pale grey cloth gown, the bodice of which is in grey miroir velvet arranged guipure. The hat in grey to match and sunshade in chiffon and lace.

Mrs. Grant of Glenmoreton :—All smart but simple afternoon gown in the palest green canvas interwoven with beautiful Eastern embroideries. The skirt is gracefully outlined with horse-shoes of silver material piped white satin.

Mrs. Agnew Pope:—A handsome gown of richest pink brocade of Louis XV. design exquisitely softened with chiffon and lovely tambour lace on which the design of brocade is cut out and applied while the corsage is relieved with paste and pearl embroidery.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

It may have been noticed that in the reports regarding the fire in the Coronation Durbar Camp, it was stated that a good supply of water was not available. But, really, in any great Camp water is not of much use in checking fire. The most that could be done with it would be to saturate the canvas of tents in the near neighbourhood of those blazing, and even then the least breath of wind would carry sparks to a distance and cause fresh fires. The one and only remedy is to cut the ropes of any tent that may be burning and so cause it to collapse. This prevents any serious spread unless a gale be blowing when the risk becomes great indeed, and whole rows of tents may have to be hastily struck. We have no doubt, says the "Pioneer," that the most elaborate precautions will be taken at Delhi, but some mishaps must be expected as fireplaces are allowed and oil lamps have of necessity to be used. Residents in Camp are said to be nervous already after the alarm of last Sunday, but if they will themselves take every precaution and particularly insist upon care being exercised by their servants, they will not have much to fear. Every Camp should have a special fire-patrol at night, the men being equipped with sharp cutting-tools and being clearly instructed as to their action in case of a blaze-up. It is better to sacrifice one tent and the things within it than to run the chance of a big conflagration by efforts at salvage.

A RESTIVE ELEPHANT.

At the rehearsal of elephants along the route of the procession on Tuesday some 200 to 300 elephants took part. The elephants to be used by the Viceregal party were marshalled at the railway station ; others lined the route on either side of the roads. As the leading elephant passed out the others fell in pairs. Many were richly covered with cloth of gold, carrying silver or golden howdahs. Unfortunately one beast become unmanageable and stampeding caused some excitement. Several visitors sought safety behind stone walls and several natives were thrown down. Eventually the mahouts drove the animal back. This incident naturally caused some disturbance amongst the horses of the Cadet Corps who were present ; but no real injury resulted.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Colonial and Foreign representatives are shortly expected in the Durbar Camp :—His Excellency Sir E. Galhardo, Governor-General of Portuguese-India, who will be accompanied by his Secretary, Private Secretary, Military Secretary, and two Aides-de-Camp ; General Chow Phya Surawongse Aide-de-Camp to the King of Siam ; his Excellency M. Victor Lanrezac, Governor of the French settlement in India, with Madame Lanrezac, and Secretary. These guests will reside in the Foreign Office Camp. Sir R. Baker, representing the Australian Commonwealth, with Miss Baker, and Sir R. Solomon, the representative of South Africa, will reside in the Visitors' Camp ; while Major Yasi, Captain Ito, and Lieutenants Utaka and Sink will reside in the Commander-in-Chief's Camp. Saiyed Timur bin Faisal, son of the Sultan of Muscat, with two attendants, will reside in the Central Camp, Major P. Cox being attached. Maharaja Shamsher Jung Rana Bahadur, Prime Minister of Nepal, brings a staff of twenty-one, including several generals. His camp will be near the Alipur Road, and he arrives on the 24th December with Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ravenshaw.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 18.

H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore, who arrived in Madras last Saturday, left for Delhi yesterday evening, travelling via Raichore and Wadi. He arrives at Bezwada to-morrow.

Lieutenant-Colonel Formby, Captain Martin, A. D. C., and Dorai Rajah Pudukats, of also left for Delhi.

The two Princesses Dhuleep Singh, daughters of the late Maharajah, and sisters of Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh arrived from England via Tuticorin to-day, and leave for Delhi to-morrow.

DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 18.

The Poona Volunteers' contingent of nine men proceeding to Delhi left Poona by the midday train to-day for Daund, where other Volunteers from Southern India will join them. The whole body will leave by a special train to-morrow for Delhi arriving there on the 21st. They will be present at the rehearsal parade the following day. The following constitute the contingent :—Madras Artillery Volunteers: one officer, 18 men; Madras Rifles 1 officer 18 men; I. R. Volunteers 9 men; Madras Railway Volunteers one officer 18 men, Bangalore Rifles 1 officer 18 men, Nilgiri Rifles 1 officer 9 men, Coorg and Mysore Rifles 1 officer 9 men, Malabar Rifles 9 men, Yarcaud Rifles 3 men, S. M. R. Volunteers 16 men, Hyderabad String Band 1 man, Berar Volunteers 1 officer, 9 men, G. I. P. Volunteers 2nd battalion 9 men, Nagpore Volunteers 9 men, G. I. P. Volunteers 1st battalion 1 officer 18 men, and Poona Volunteers 9 men.

BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 27th December 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 p. m. on Monday, 22nd December 1902. 2nd Entries close at 6 p. m. on Tuesday. 23rd December 1902.

CESIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 18th December 1902.

THE novelty of a paper written and read by the widow of a Governor, Lady Hamilton, attracted a large assembly of Greater Britons to the Royal Colonial Institute the other evening. Surrounding the chairman (Sir Westby Perceval) were Sir T. Fowell Buxton, a former Governor of South Australia ; Sir Frederick Young ; Mr. Dobson, Agent-General for Tasmania ; Mr. J. F. Hogan, who was prominently identified with Colonial interests in the last two Parliaments; and a number of other familiar figures in London Colonial circles. Lady Hamilton in the course of her bright and well-read paper, used one word that fell curiously on the ear. She spoke of the efforts made to "salmonize" Tasmania —that is, to introduce salmon successfully into the Tasmanian rivers. Condescension is a virtue beloved of sub-editors, but "salmonize" seems a daring leap in that direction. What does Dr. Murray think of it ?

MR. W. J. CHAMARETTE, a Eurasian, was foully murdered on the Kolar Gold Field late on Saturday night. He had formerly worked at the Coromandel and Mysore Mines but had been for some time out of work and living about the place in search of a job. Apparently he was done to death by coolies in the lines where he was then sleeping. The Police have the matter in hand and an inquest was held on Sunday.

ACCORDING to a London financial correspondent, the German Government proposes to permanently appoint a Commercial Commissioner for India, with his residence in Calcutta. He will be distinct from the Consul there, and be expected to make a study of, and report upon, by telegraph, if necessary, India's requirements as far as they may be made by German manufacturers or exporters. Being a Commissioner, he will not require or possess any diplomatic standing.

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY'S POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE DECEMBER 18.

A Correspondent with the Southern Army wires on the 16th instant:—The Southern Force is in a position for the second phase of the manœuvres where the ground is much more suitable for the movements of large forces and the direct fire of artillery than the ground between Umballa and Delhi.

This morning the Southern Army awaited the pursuit of the enemy along a defensive line extending from Tughlakhabad to Ghutornee. The cavalry moved out at daylight sending a regiment to the extreme right to observe the country between Tughlakhabad and the Jumna, the object of this cavalry movement being to find out the whereabouts and movements of the Northern Army.

The General commanding the Southern Army also sent out infantry with orders to retire if attacked.

The whole artillery force consisted of 60 guns including heavy and light field and mountain batteries.

This afternoon the General received orders to withdraw to his previous line.

LORD KITCHENER'S CRITICISMS.

Lord Kitchener's criticisms of the first phase of the manœuvres have been published. The following is the full text of the Commander-in-Chief's remarks :—

CAVALRY.

The rapid advance of the Southern Cavalry from Delhi to Karnal during November 28th to 30th was well executed.

The move southward, however, of the Northern Cavalry in the afternoon of the 4th was halting and slow, considering the small resistance offered to their large numbers, they only moving forward about 8 or 9 miles in some 60 hours.

During the operations of the 7th instant, when, as a result of the previous two days' reconnaissance, the attack on Panipat took place, the right brigade of the Northern Cavalry worked well, whereas, the two brigades on the left which were ordered to move round the enemy's right flank, and threaten their communications, not only arrived on the battle area long after the infantry attack had commenced, but then entirely failed to carry out the task assigned to them, and contributed in no degree in assisting the direct frontal attack of the infantry which thereby lost their only hope of success.

From the 8th instant to the conclusion of the phase the Northern Cavalry worked well and was well handled, and though they were not altogether successful in their combats, their reconnaissance work was quite above the average.

It is probable, however, that they would have been more usefully employed had they manœuvered wide round a flank, and got on to the enemy's communications, so as to threaten his line of retirement, and possibly cause him a grave disaster.

In both Forces, however, the good work of the Cavalry was to a great extent lost to the Commanders of the Forces, by the very little information they sent back. When in contact, reports should be sent back to regimental Commanders, thence to Brigadiers, divisional Generals, and General Officer Commanding the Forces, frequently, even though the information sent be merely negative.

Especially in the attack of the Northerners on Sonepat was the advance of the Infantry divisions delayed, owing to the non-receipt of information in the possession of the Cavalry hours before.

UMPIRES.

There was frequently a want of cavalry umpires in the localities where important contact was taking place.

They at times appeared to be unaware where the cavalry for which they were responsible had gone to. Such a state of things should never occur ; either the umpires should never leave their charges day or night or they should be so in touch with the movements of the cavalry and the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Brigades, that they can always join them when any operation is taking place. It was frequently noticed that patrols galloped up to entrenchments under a heavy fire, in a manner impossible on service, and were allowed to retire with the information they had gained without being put out of action by umpires. It is incumbent that all umpires, no matter to what branch of the service they belong, should assert themselves and make their presence felt in preventing any action impossible in real warfare from taking place. It was especially noticeable that umpires failed to retard the rapid advance of infantry in the several attacks which took place during the first phase.

ARTILLERY.

The country was so little adapted to use of artillery that there is little to be said on this head. It was seldom even that the Field guns could use direct fire, and the heavy guns always had to fire by observation ; their objects being to hit columns moving on a road, or supposed movements of troops, but although shells whistling over head have undoubtedly a demoralizing effect on advancing troops, it is doubtful, as the bursts of the shells could not be observed, if much real damage would have been done.

BALLOONS.

It appeared to the Director that the balloons were used considerably too far back to be of any use.

THE WORK OF THE INFANTRY.

The marching of the infantry of both Armies was good, as was also the actual spade and shovel work, especially realistic and excellent was the work of the Northern Army on the night of the 6th, when they took advantage of the darkness to work forward, so that when morning broke, they were facing the infantry of the defence in equally well constructed trenches at close range.

The attack by one and a half battalions of General Whitby's Brigade and the seizure of Raja Kheree at dawn on the 7th, was an especially well conceived and well carried out operation. And had re-inforcements been at hand to push in at once, a great opportunity of establishing themselves, and working a turning movement round the enemy's right flank, might have been taken by the Northerners. Great praise cannot be given to the conduct of the Infantry attack, especially on the 7th December at Panipat. There was a want of plan and cohesion in the general scheme which resulted in one brigade carrying out a frontal attack and becoming isolated and annihilated.

Troops, too, lost direction and got overcrowded in places, and the action ended in a victory for the Southerners.

In almost every action the Infantry of the Defence might have maintained their position far longer than they did, an exception to this was the excellent rear guard position taken up by a brigade at the Bridge at Bar on the 9th December, where, holding 2 to 3 miles of front, the Northern advance was delayed for six hours.

The centre and right of the position of the Infantry of the Southern Force at Sonepat, however, was not well selected and was too extended. The field of fire was extremely limited by the thick cover immediately in front of it, but even there it was not apparent why the line of defence was not held with more determination, as, by unnecessary retirements in more than one place, such advantage was given to the Northern Force as to greatly facilitate the success which that force achieved in penetrating the enemy's line and dividing his force.

The greatest care should be taken to keep troops informed as to what corps are moving on their right and left, as this is almost the only hope of enabling the direction of an advance especially in thick country to be kept. Generals should inform their brigadiers, brigadiers their commanding officers, and all should constantly verify, when in doubt, the position of troops operating on their flanks. Any change should at once be communicated through the

LORD SANDHURST'S STATUE.

INTERESTING CEREMONY IN BOMBAY.

SPEECH BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

YESTERDAY afternoon his Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, appeared for the first time this season to carry out a public engagement in Bombay City, and it is not likely that the ceremony in which he took such a prominent part will be exceeded in interest by any with which he will be associated for a long time to come. The appeal for funds for the erection of a permanent memorial to Lord Sandhurst, his Excellency Lord Northcote's predecessor in the Governorship of this Presidency, was very willingly responded to, and yesterday afternoon when the statue which has cost Rs. 18,000, and is the work of no less renowned a sculptor than Mr. George E. Wade, was unveiled by Lord Northcote, the words which fell from his Excellency must have been a full repayment for the labour which has been expended in securing the memorial. The statue which stands at the Church Gate Street end of the Oval is, indeed, an interesting and extremely artistic addition to the several sculptures which Bombay now boasts of, and it will serve at any rate to remind Bombay of a Governor who had an exceedingly difficult task to perform, and who performed it with credit. A shamiana was erected for the ceremonial, and in it were assembled yesterday afternoon an extremely representative gathering of the citizens of Bombay. The statue was railed with a red plush curtain fringed with gold, and it was so placed as to be in full view of the assembly. Among those present in addition to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote were the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, the Hon. Mr. J. Monteith, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Ven. Archdeacon Scott Mr. W. T. Morison, Mr. S. W. Edgerly, C.I.E., Mr. R. S. Retsch, Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., the Kazi of Bombay, Mr. F. M. Coleman, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Mr. M. B. Barbhaya, the Hon. Sir Phalchandra Krishna, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E., Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, Dr. T. B. Narimar, Mr. Gordhandass Gokuldas Tejpal, Prince Samat Singji of Palitana, Professor Haffkine, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey, M. F. Murzban, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, P. H. Dustur, J. M. Framjee Patel, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Messrs. Bowen, Haji Yusuf Hajee Ismail, D. Gostling, Manclik, and Vijbhankardas Atmaram, Dr. Sorab Nariman, Messrs. Shellim, Narotum Mocrarji Goculdas, Pherozo C. Setna, Dr. A. G. Virgas, Messrs. Bezonjee N. Kapadia, Cursondas Chabildas, Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee, Jeejebhoy Muncherjee Jeejeebhoy, Jafferbhoy Ranimtulla, and others.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote arrived about five o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Hill (Private Secretary), Lieut.-Col. Richard Owen, A. D. C., and Mr. A. K. Leslie.

They were addressed at the outset by MA. K Leslie who said :—

When Lord Sandhurst's of tenure office as Governor of nor of this Presidency was about to expire a great people were of opinion that he should not be allowed to leave these shores without some special mark of public appreciation of his work amongst us. His friends and admirers, therefore, held a meeting at the Town Hall on the 8th February 1900 for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to give expression to this feeling. The meeting which was a crowded and enthusiastic one, resulted in the appointment of a large and representative Committee to collect subscriptions for a Lord Sandhurst Memorial Fund and to decide upon the nature of the memorial. Money came in from all sections of the community, and the total sum received from subscriptions amounted to Rs. 28,831 which has since been increased by interest to about Rs. 30,600. The Committee favoured a permanent memorial in the shape of a painting or a statue of his Lordship, and after a reference to Lord Sandhurst it was arranged to entrust the modelling of a statue to Mr. George E. Wade, one of the most eminent and successful sculptors in England. It is the result of his handiwork that we have met together to-day to unveil, and I am confident you will later on agree with me that Mr. Wade has not only given at excellent likeness of Lord Sandhurst but a very valuable addition to the works of art which adorn Bombay. The statue completed with pedestal and railing will have cost about Rs. 18,500 and a surplus of approximately Rs. 12,000 remains which is in course of being distributed in the manner already made public. A balance sheet will be published as soon as the accounts are finally closed.

In the few minutes which are available to me, I cannot attempt to touch, however lightly, on many of the subjects of interest which are associated with Lord Sandhurst's career amongst us. He arrived here in 1895 when no dark cloud was on the horizon and no warning or indication existed that his term of office was not only to be an eventful and uncommon one, but was destined to be one of the most trying and difficult any Governor of Bombay has had to face. In the first year famine only threatened, but in the second his gaunt figure stalked through the land in full possession, and this time was accompanied by a companion more terribly destructive than himself. Thence onwards these two oversaddowed and hampered all public and private business in this Presidency.

For famine there were, of course, the records of previous experiences to guide the Administration, and we all know how nobly and well Government officers of all branches and grades of the Service, and willing workers from all classes of the community, laboured to alleviate the distress, and to prevent starvation. With plague, on the other hand,

ONLY ONE MODERN PRECEDENT

was available—Hongkong—and it was an enemy which had to be fought under novel conditions and absolutely in the dark. The fight has continued to this day and as yet there is no ray of light to illuminate the darkness. Indeed, what we have secured from all our experiences seems to me only to have made more clear our absolute ignorance of the disease. Yet it is only half a decade ago that Bombay was sighing for the strong man who would stamp out plague, and was disappointed to not finding this superhuman being in the person of the Governor of Bombay. Since then we have learnt the lesson King Canute's courtier were taught, that putting one's foot down will not stop the flowing tide. In these days much diversity of opinion existed on the measures adopted by Government to combat plague, and we know that most of them have not stood the test of time or any other test: but we have much to be thankful for in the fact that we had at the head of the Administration a Governor of the practical strength, commonsense, and coolness of head which Lord Sandhurst possessed—the value of which we can now more rightly and fully appreciate as time advances. Through all those long and weary months and years, Lord Sandhurst never ceased to fight and to fight bravely, and though sorely tried by anxieties in very many forms, and not encouraged by any marked success in the measures he sanctioned or initiated, he never despaired and never faltered, and to the end his pluck remain invincible. "Hope on, hope ever," might well be added to the Sandhurst family motto of "Steadfast." Incidentally I should here like to add that it is to Lord Sandhurst's credit that he turned to excellent use an ancient and inflated body which for long years had done nothing to justify its existence. I refer not in their personal but in their corporate capacity to the

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Closely connected with Lord Sandhurst's plague policy are the measures he revived for the regeneration of Bombay. Soon after his arrival he obtained by personal inspection a very intimate acquaintance with the byeways as well as the high ways of this great city. And when plague came he set in motion the noble scheme which the Bombay City Improvement Trust is carrying out. Just now, I am aware, the Trust is a delicate subject to handle, owing to its supposed destructive tastes and hatits. It has, however, I am assured, no vicious tendencies but a sound and vigorous constitution. The fact of the matter is that an innate conservatism has caused us Bombayites to look unkindly at it, and we have to educate ourselves to the changed conditions prevailing in this very circumscribed area in which we live. For instance, we must be less susceptible about our "landes," we must not object to the necessary removal of some old landmarks whilst converting Wilderness Row into Paradise Place, nor must we grumble because every bungalow is not out of earshot of another residence.

And now, your Excellency, I will ask you to unveil this statue of Lord Sandhurst, I trust it will help to keep alive in those who knew him the pleasant recollections of his personality and will serve to remind all those who look upon it that it faithfully delineates the features of one who worked heart and hand for this Presidency, whose kindness of disposition, unfailing courtesy, and geniality of manner and thought endeared him to all who knew him; one whose coolness in the face of clamorous unrest, and cheerfulness under all difficulties never forsook him. It should also bring to mind one who by his actions and example did much to remove any causes of friction between the various peoples of this land and to draw them closer together in the bonds of peace and good will.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

His Excellency Lord Northcote, who was received with cheers, then arose to unveil the statue. Before proceeding to do so he addressed the gathering as follows: Ladies and Gentemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to have the privilege to-day to unveil a statue which will commemorate the five years tenure of the Governorship of Bombay by your late Governor and friend, Lord Sandhurst. As his immediate successor in office and as an old personal friend my task to-day is a very congenial. And I think few people will deny that Lord Sandhurst has well merited the kindly recollection of the Bombay Presidency. It has seldom been the lot of a Governor of a British Dependency to have to face such a series of calamities as the last Head of this Presidency had to encounter. After one tranquil year's administration the failure of the rains in 1896 imposed upon him the task of grappling with Famine throughout the Deccan in 1896-97. Nearly half a million of people were employed on relief works at a cost of 128 lakhs; and, as we know, after a poor year in 1897, and a moderately good one in 1898 from an agricultural point of view, there followed the appalling calamity of 1899-1900, which was in full swing when Lord Sandhurst left India. Such were the difficulties he and his advisers had to face so far as famine is concerned. A commission of independent experts inquired in to the manner in which the Bombay Government of that time confronted its difficulties; and, whilst pointing out some errors, or what they considered to be errors, cordially recognised the zeal and great measure of success with which Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues combated the terrible misfortune which in that year befell the Presidency. Had Lord Sandhurst's trials been confined to famine troubles the recurrence of them twice in five years would have been sufficient to secure for him more than ordinary sympathy from his countrymen. But we all know that his term of office was marked by the outbreak of the plague, which is, alas, still claiming its huge tale of victims amongst us. We have got comparatively used to it now, but many of you will remember how thousands of people rushed terror stricken from Bombay, when it first broke out, and how paralyzed the life of the town became, when plague appeared here. So much for Lord Sandhurst's second great trial—one which up to his time no Governor of Bombay had even been called upon to encounter.

LORD SANDHURST'S COURAGE.

I will refer specifically to but one more calamity, namely—the fact that famine, plague, and bad business years converted Bombay from one of the most flourishing portions of the Empire, able to contribute largely to the general Indian exchequer, into a Presidency dependent on the central Government's generosity, which we gladly recognize has been freely extended to it for the maintenance of its financial solvency. There are but few men who would have faced such an accumulation of trials and troubles more cheerfully and courageously than Lord Sandhurst did. When many people fled in panic from the City he was unremitting in his visits to the plague hospitals risking his own health, encouraging others by his own example to fight the disease, and ever appreciative of good work done in the cause by officials and by private gentlemen. In connection with this matter I should like especially to convey once more not only Lord Sandhurst's, but my own warm thanks to the Justices of the Peace who, so long as their assistance was asked for cheerfully rendered such valuable voluntary aid to Government in the great struggle against plague My predecessor would be the last person to claim that his Government made no mistakes in dealing with plague difficulties. But I think a very brief consideration of how matters stood when the disease first appeared must satisfy any intelligent man that the mistakes made were so natural as to have been almost inevitable on the part of Government. A wholly novel and terrible danger menaced the community.

Upon the advice they received, it was believed by Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues that by the adoption of certain measures the danger might be stamped; and it must be remembered that the measures taken—drastic though they were—would have been readily acquiesced in by a Western Nation. There are still many people who believe that had it been possible to carry out the policy of thorough then attempted, plague would never have obtained its present terrible grip upon the Presidency. The then Government of Bombay no doubt underestimated the repugnance of the less intelligent of the classes of the community to certain features of their plague policy; but, though we have, I hope, profiting by experience abandoned the unpopular features of plague policy, we recognize that our predecessor's efforts to crush the disease were honest and courageous, and that they were undertaken not only on behalf of this Presidency, but for the protection of the whole of India. (Applause). The present occasion is not a controversial one, and I wish to pass as lightly as possible over the unhappy events of 1897.

THE ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT.

The attitude of Government towards the people was so misrepresented by a limited number of unscrupulous agitators as to bring about outrages on the one side, and necessitate severe measures of repression on the other. Throughout these trying and unhappy times which, we hope, passed away for ever Lord Sandhurst bore himself with a cool courage which no man can fail to appreciate. No sketch of his connection with Bombay can omit a reference to a work in which he took a special personal interest, namely—the creation of the City Improvement Trust. Great powers have been given to that body for the clearing of insanitary areas, and the laying out of new streets. Government hope and believe that the Trust will ultimately justify the high hopes entertained by Lord Sandhurst of the value it would be to the City. We are determined it shall have a fair field; and I for one feel that we must not be discouraged if its good results are not immediately apparent. You must remember the enormous number of individual interests with which the Trust has to deal without committing injustice. If those individuals, and people generally, would hold the Trust instead of merely criticising it, we believe the public interests would greatly benefit. Anybow Government will not pull us a tree planted only three or four years ago merely to see whether it is growing or not. (Applause.)

Let me conclude with a very few words as to your late Governor's personal character. Here I am on absolutely non-contentious ground and my only regret is that I can but imperfectly express the general affection and esteem felt for Lord Sandhurst individually by all who were brought in contact with him. His gentility, tact, kindness of heart and hospitality were proverbial. He never spared himself when he thought he could discharge a public duty, or aid a deserving work. He took the deepest interest in the work of others and was ever ready to help and encourage them. As "the Pioneer" truly wrote of him on his departure "His courtesy and unparalleled patience, as well as his manifest desire to be fair and just, could not but make a strong impression on all who came within the radius of his personal influence; a very assiduous worker, a ready and sympathetic speaker, constantly sacrificing himself to assist in any philanthropic work, or even to take part in some irksome ceremony, and in private life a liberal and most genial host, he will leave behind him none but pleasant personal memories, and more than ordinarily genuine will be the regrets expressed as he leaves the historic Bunder." (Applause.) Lord Sandhurst has left us, but from the constant letters I receive from him, I see how deep and unabated his interest in Bombay still is. But, though he has gone, his likeness, which I have now the pleasure to unveil will I trust for many a long year recall to Bombay the recollection of one of the kindest and most public-spirited of the long line of Governors with whom this Presidency's fortunes have ever been linked. (Lond applause.)

His Excellency then stepped to the statue and drew aside the curtain, veiling the statue amid applause.

THE VOTE OF THANKS.

The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency Lord Northcote for his attendance and services at the ceremony. In the course of a happy little speech he said he was one of those who had always agreed with Lord Sandhurst's policy. It had always seemed to him as a native of this country that the proper way of looking upon any administration and of judging as to its merits or demerits was this. In the first place they must ask themselves,—Are its administrators sympathetic? And, seconnly, they must enquire if it be an administration that will bear criticism? Judged by these two standards it appeared to him that five years ago Lord Sandhurst's administration stood the test exceedingly well. It was practically speaking impossible for any Government to secure the good opinion of all classes, and, indeed, he considered it was rather a weakness if a Governor were popular with everybody. It would always stand to Lord Sandhurst's credit that whatever mistakes were permitted he was the first to acknowledge them and the first to correct them. On one or two occasions he (the speaker) had to take the liberty of pointing out to his Excellency that one of his measures was likely to prove very unpopular, and Lord Sandhurst himself was the first to correct that measure and to admit his mistake. The calamities and difficulties which came to Bombay in Lord Sandhurst's time did not end with Lord Sandhurst's administration. His Excellency Lord Northcote had to inherit them and in a way they were intensified. Lord Northcote had had to face a famine which was even more distressing than the famine which confronted Lord Sandhurst, but he had come out of the ordeal well, and the people of Bombay were now taking a much more hopeful view of the future, and were beginning to think that the Presidency had seen its worst days, and that it was likely to have better luck in the future. In the stress of famine through which the President has passed since Lord Northcote under, took its administration both he and Lady Northcote had conquered the hearts of the people. (Applause.) He proposed a hearty vote of thanks to his Excellency for having unveiled Lord Sandhurst's statue that afternoon.

The vote was carried with acclamation, and the assembly then dispersed.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

AN ALLEGED PLOT BY THE KAISER.

A SCANDAL IN BOHEMIA.

HERR KRUPP'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The enemies of Germany, who seem to be gaining recruits in this country of late, have received fresh impetus by the publication of a London cablegram in the "Pittsburg Despatch" purporting to give some of the "inner reasons" actuating the Kaiser's recent visit to England. The London correspondent of the "Despatch" states that the Kaiser made a proposal to King Edward to secure Great Britain's neutrality in the event of Germany defying the Monroe Doctrine and throwing down the gauntlet to the United States. According to this remarkable cablegram the German scheme was to acquire St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies, and the Kaiser is understood to have offered to Denmark the sum of £100,000 a year, with a guarantee to make good the revenue deficits from year to year. The recent friendly visit of the Crown Prince of Denmark to Berlin is cited in connection with this proposition, and the close connection between the monarchs of Great Britain and Denmark is instanced as inducing the Kaiser to consult King Edward before going further in the matter. The Kaiser was prepared to make certain sacrifices in East Africa as a return for British assistance. The correspondent states that preparations had been made on an advanced scale for immediate action in case the British Sovereign and his Ministers agreed to give the Emperor a free hand. The ultimate object of the Kaiser, according to this cablegram, is to seize territory in South America, presumably Venezuela. St. Thomas would have been used as a naval base. Its position is of immense strategic value. The German squadrons in the Caribbean and Pacific have reached great dimensions, and as an off-set to this a huge American fleet has had to be sent to southern waters to watch the Germans. Naturally, in accordance with the Munroe policy, the hoisting of the German flag at St. Thomas would be equivalent to a declaration of war. The correspondent adds that not only King Edward, but several of the Ministers to whom the Kaiser mentioned his project, absolutely declined to entertain it in any form whatsoever, and that thus Great Britain for the second time in five years has displayed her friendship for the United States. The despatch has created great interest in America where anti-German statements are peculiarly welcome at this moment.

A sensational political trial which began on Wednesday at Brnex, in Bohemia, is likely to decide whether or not Herr Wolff, the notorious Pan-German politician, will be able to remain in public life. Herr Wolff, who has gained a world-wide renown as the rowdiest member of the Austrian Reichsrath, was until last autumn the honoured leader of the Pan-German party in Austria. His enemies, however, discovered that, though himself a married man, he had an intimacy with the daughter of another prominent M. P. of his party, and that he had subsequently induced his best friend, Professor Saidl—also an active Pan-German politician—to marry the girl by concealing from him the truth about his own relations with her. Professor Seidl extracted the truth from his wife after their marriage, and repeated the whole story to Wolff's enemies, who at once made the most of it. Wolff was expelled from the Pan-German Parliamentary party, and resigned his seat, but his constituency reelected him, and, at the urgent request of his friends, he returned to public life. Henceforth, the Pan-German Party was divided into two sections—Wolff's partisans and Wolff's opponents—and the feud between them is extremely bitter. One of the peculiar features of the controversy is that both Mme. Seidl's father and mother are warm adherents of Wolff. Dr. Schalk, a member of the Reichsrath, was commissioned by the anti-Wolff section of the Pan-German party to write a pamphlet embodying their accusations against Wolff in popular form for publication. Dr. Schalk wrote a pamphlet entitled "Why I declare Karl Herman Wolff to be a Rogue," and thousands of copies were circulated throughout the country. Wolff brought an action for libel, and the hearing began this morning. The proceedings were lively. Accusations and counter-accusations were made, and plaintiff and defendant lost control of themselves. They gesticulated wildly, and shouted at the top of their voices. Wolff shook his fist in Schalk's face. The trial is expected to last a week. Mme. Seidl and Mme. Wolff are both subpœnaed as witnesses.

The funeral of Herr Friedrich Krupp took place on Wednesday and was attended by the Emperor and practically the whole population of Essen. His Majesty arrived shortly before ten o'clock, and proceeded to the old home of the deceased's grandfather, where the coffin was lying on a bier, and where there were assembled representatives of the Ministerial Departments, of the Army and Navy, a number of high State officials, the directors and officials of the firm of Krupp, and other notable personages. The Emperor, on reaching the house, greeted the members of the family of the late Herr Krupp. After a prayer, the funeral procession started, headed by the Fire Brigade. Immediately in front of the coffin were carried the decorations of the deceased and a wreath sent by the Emperor who walked at the head of the mourners, between Herr Arthur Krupp and General von Bissing, commanding the Army Corps in Westphalia. The route of the procession to the cemetery was lined by 24,000 workmen employed in the Krupp factories at Essen, a number of societies, and the school children. The streets were profusely decorated with mourning emblems, and were filled with an immense concourse of people. The Kaiser, in the course of a speech, said: "Certain special circumstances which attended this sad event also impelled me as the supreme head of the German Empire to be present here in order to hold the shield of the German Emperor over the house and memory of the dead. Those who were more intimately acquainted with the departed knew with what a delicate and sensitive nature he was endowed, and that that offered the only point of attack through which he might be dealt a mortal blow. He has been the victim of his unassailable integrity. A deed has been done in German lands so base and mean that it made the hearts of all shudder, and must have brought to the cheek of every German patriot the blush of shame at the disgrace cast upon our whole nation."—The Emperor William deposited a magnificent wreath of violets orchids, and palms, with the Royal monogram, on the bier of the late Herr Krupp. His Majesty also conversed a long time with Frau Krupp, and stood alone before the coffin for some minutes. The "Lokalanzeiger" states that, after the ceremony, the Emperor spoke earnestly with Superintendent Klingmann, expressing his indignation at the allegations made by the "Vorwaerts," and saying that he hoped that the workmen would repudiate such influences.

The formation of a Ministry in Servia by General Zinzar Markovics has produced a very unfavourable impression, both upon the Russian public and in official circles. According to a Reuter's telegram from S. Petersburg, it is everywhere considered there that the constitution of the present Ministry will have the effect of placing Servia under the control of a sort of Dictatorship at home, and imparting to her foreign policy a pronounced reaction in favour of Austro-Hungarian interests to the detriment of those of Russia. A Paris correspondent observes: It must be a cause of astonishment to the Russian Foreign Office to find itself reproached by the 'Temps' for not foreseeing that the insult offered to Queen Draga would drive King Alexander in the direction in which his father went. It would (says "the Temps") be unjust to blame him for resenting the slight he has received. The most we can ask is whether it is good for Russia and Servia for their foreign policy to depend on circumstances so closely connected with their reigning families and personal quarrels. In any case, we now see that Servia is departing from the course in which, in concert with Russia, she was engaged to draw nearer to Austria. The King announces a sensational pilgrimage to the tomb of his father, in Austro-Hungarian territory. He will there avow repentance to the Manes of Milan and operate a political change of front. With the Ministry he has just dismissed this veer round was impossible. His new Prime Minister, Zinza Markovics, is justly reputed an Austrophile. The Cabinet also contains three personal friends of the King. Its four Radical members are mild Liberals, and the Premier need not fear meeting with opposition from them.

"These changes have taken place because some Grand Duchesses of Montenegrin birth could not endure to see Queen Draga received with Royal honours at the Court of St. Petersburg; and they brought round the Empress to their side. Once more in history petty passions overrule the policy of the State. It was of great importance to Russia for the Servian policy to remain what it has been since Alexander's marriage. The Czar's diplomacy must have been blind if it did not foresee the consequence of the refusal to receive a visit from the King and Queen of Servia at the Court of Russia.' The last persons the Empress of Russia should have listened to on such a matter were the Montenegrin Princesses aforesaid. One of them is the Grand Duchess Peter, and the other the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, whose husband is great great grandson of Eugene Beauharnais on the paternal side, and great grandson of Marie Nicbailony. They are sisters of the Queen of Italy. The Prince of Montenegro and his wife have kept their heads level, and so also has the Queen of Italy. But the other members of the family are impatient to upset the Obrenovitch apple-cart, and to set up their brother, or nephew, Karageorgevitch, in the place of Alexander. They thought a slight inflicted on Draga in the face of Europe must be ruinous. The French Foreign Office is greatly put about and annoyed at the later decision of the Emperor and Empress, which may prove fraught with diplomatic difficulties. The Russian Grand Duchesses who come to Paris stand aloof from Republican ladies. Once and once only, the Grand Duchess Vladimir accepted an invitation to the Elysee and turned her head away from President Faure because, following the protocol of French etiquette, he allowed himself to be served first at dinner.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

MR. G. MONTEATH, B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. R. E. Holland, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S.

Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.I.E., I.C.S., is appointed on special duty in connection with a proposed rectification of boundary between the Bombay Presidency and his Highness the Nizam's territory.

Major E. F. Marriott, Assistant Political Agent, Fourth Grade, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Political Agents.

Mr. A. D. Brown, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Political Agent, Surat, during the absence of Mr. J. Sladen, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, Political Agent, Second Grade, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. F. B. Young, Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, is appointed Superintendent of the Maratha States Survey pending further orders.

Mr. L. H. Spence, Second Grade Superintendent of Police, is granted privilege leave for five days, to be followed by leave on medical certificate for five months and twenty-five days with effect from the 8th December.

Mr. M. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, becomes the local member of the Police Commission.

Mr. A. D. Brown, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Surat, becomes a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. H. Page, M.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., on return to duty, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr. O. Rothfield, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Panch Mahals, becomes an Additional District Magistrate in that district during the absence of Mr. G. Carmichael, I.C.S.

The operation of the Government Notification appointing Mr. W. O. Alcock, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, is temporarily suspended.

Mr. G. H. Cross, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate.

Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. D. A. Thomson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Khandesh.

Mr. Robert D. Bell, I.C.S., on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 12th December and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Nasik.

Miss A. M. Benson, M.D., First Physician, Pestanji Hormasji Kama Hospital for women and children, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 15th December.

Mr. J. K. Williams, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, acts as Executive Engineer, Presidency, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. V. R. Kemball.

Mr. C. Johnstone, temporary Assistant Engineer under covenant, having been appointed to this Presidency by the Government of India, is posted to the Indus Right Bank Division.

Mr. H. Wray, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, acts as Executive Engineer, Bijapur, during Mr. Ahmadi's absence or until further orders.

Mr. V. M. Griffiths, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, is transferred from the Central Division for work under the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty.

THE BOMBAY CUSTOMS.

A resolution of Government on the report of the Bombay Customs administration for the year 1901-1902 states :—

This report, which was due on 7th September was not received by Government till 6th October. The fact that changes had to be made in the form of the report in consequence of the orders issued in Government Resolution No. 4914, dated 17th July 1902, may have contributed to the delay. In future the consolidated report with the Commissioner's review must reach Government, in print, not later than 7th September each year.

The Governor in Council agrees with the Commissioner that the administration of the Department during the year was efficient, and desires to express here his special appreciation of the long and valuable services of Mr. W. Almon, First Assistant Collector, who retired in November 1901 after serving Government in this Department for thirty-six years.

ADDRESS TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

At "Sir Mungaldas House" Girgaum, last night, Mr. Hurkisonda Narotamdas, the Sheriff of Bombay, was presented with a congratulatory address by the Kapole community of Bombay, in honour of his having been selected for the post of Shrievalty for the year now closing, and for the purpose of expressing their satisfaction at the creditable and efficient discharge of the duties of that high office. The building and its extensive compound were prettily decorated and effectively illuminated. The gathering was composed of the Kapole community of which Mr. Hurkisondas is a member. In the address which was read by Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas, reference was made to the public services rendered by Mr. Hurkisondas during the last twenty-five years. Among the works of public charity and benevolence carried out by him were: the foundation of a scholarship and a gold medal in medical examination: the sanitarium at Nasik for the use of the Hindoo community; and the Lunatic Asylum at Nowpada, near Thana.

Mr. Hurkisondas in reply thanked the gathering for the cordial congratulations offered to him. He said that he had humbly and honestly endeavoured to do what he believed to be his duty, and to be useful in his humble way to his countrymen. The Kapole community had been known for its loyalty to the British Throne, and men of light and leading of the community had never been found backward in placing at the disposal of Government their whole hearted and loyal services whenever occasion required, and he took it that in recognition of such services to Government that they had chosen him for the honour and he took that opportunity of publicly tendering his heartfelt thanks to Government for this act of kindness.

After partaking of light refreshment the gathering dispersed.

THE AHMEDABAD EXHIBITION.

VISIT OF THE RANA OF POREBUNDER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DECEMBER 17.

His Highness Shri Bhowsinghji Madhawsinghji Rana Saheb of Porebunder, visited the Ahmedabad Industrial Exhibition this afternoon. A number of members of the Exhibition Reception Committee had been to his bungalow near the Railway station and accompanied him to the Exhibition "mandap" in procession. His Highness drove in a carriage and pair preceded and followed by a number of men of the local Risala, six of his own escort and two members of the Congress Volunteer Corps, all on horseback. The cavalcade came by the main road past Bhadri, and turning round the corner of the fort emerged from beneat the Delhi gate and arrived in the Congress camp at 4 o'clock where other members of the reception Committe had assumbled to receive His Highness. As soon as he alighted from the carriage he was received with a cordial welcome by Shett Jaisinghbhai Hathisinhji who introduced to him the prominent members of the Reception Committee. The done His Highness was conducted to the Darbar Room where "pan Atar gulab" were presented.

As soon as he took the Chair, Diwan Bahadur Ambalal Sakharlal, retired Chief Justice of Baroda, thanked his Highness on behalf of the people of the whole of Gazarat for the many beneficial measures he had, as an enlightened ruler, introduced in his territory and also for his general desire to do everything in his power to promote the welfare of the country.

A few songs were then sung which were composed specially for the occasion and in which his Highness's good deeds in the interest of his State were eulogised. Attar was then presented to his Highness and a beautifully woven floral garland pleased round his neck.

His Diwan Rao Bahadur Manilal Ajitral, then made a few remarks in Guzerati and on behalf of the Rana Sahib, thanked the assembly for the kind way in which they had received him. He said that the Rana Sahib had instructed him to say that he did not deserve any special thanks for what he had done for the benefit of his own subjects, for he thought it was his bounden duty to do all he could on account of the solemn trust that Providence had reposed in him as a Ruler of his State. The Diwan Sahib concluded his remarks by announcing that the Mohamedon and Hindu subjects of His Highness had handed to him a sum of Rs. 205 and asked him to present it to the exhibition Fund.

Shett Jaisinghbhai Hathisinghji then made a brief speech in which he referred to the kind visit paid to Ahmedabad some years ago by the great grand-father of the Rana Sahib whom he entreated to continue his policy of introducing important measures in his State as they became necessary.

Dr. Joseph Benjamin and Mr. Govindrao Appoji Patil, secretaries of the Exhibition and the Reception Committee respectively offered thanks to His Highness for his having accepted their invitation to inspect the Exhibition. Mr. Patil further dilated on the good intention of the Rana Sahib and acknowledged that His Highness the Rana Sahib was the first contribution to the Exhibition fund and that that contribution was the handsome sum of Rs. 1,000. He concluded by thanking His Highness for giving his patronage to the Exhibition movement on behalf not only of Ahmedabad but of the whole of Guzerat.

His Highness then proceeded to inspect the exhibits. He spent about an hour in looking over the exhibition and then returned to his bungalow by the same rout and escorted by the same attendants as before. The road was lined throughout on both occasions with thousand of spectators who lustily cheered the Raja Saheb as he passed by.

His Highness was accompanied to the Exhibition by the following members of his suit. The Diwan Sahib Kanji Kamdar, Prant Vakil, Curator of Forests, A.-D.-C., and the Veterenary surgeon. The Congress Voluntary Band played a selections of music during the time, His Highness was in the camp.

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Some of the drill of attack was extremely well done, but in other cases several extended lines, one behind the other, proceeded across perfectly open ground under a deadly fire. In such cases there appeared to be no attempt to push forward a very thinly extended line, man by man, with a view to establishing itself in a fresh position, and getting gradually thickened by individual men working up. The same may be said of infantry retiring. Many times an order to retire was given by a commander, and the whole line at once rose and fell back, more or less leisurely, to the next position, instead of a man or two at a time rushing back covered by the fire of his comrades.

TRANSPORT.

Great confusion existed along the roads owing to officers not looking after their charges.

The Directors of Transport should make this their first consideration. The matter was made worse in some cases by the non-enforcement of the order limiting the private transport. This order must be carried out during the next phase.

Supply and Transport should be the special study of a commander, and everything should be done by staffs to save animals as far as possible by looking ahead and making such arrangements as will in use the provisioning of the force in the most practical and expedicious manner.

ORDERLIES.

The greatest care should be taken in despatching orderlies with messages to explain to them the name, appointment, and locality of the officer for whom the message is intended.

The covers must be clearly and fully addressed.

It frequently happened throughout the manœuvres that most important orders never reached their destinations and great inconvenience and discomfort was often caused in consequence, as well as the failure of combinations.

In very important cases officers should be sent with messages instead of their being entrusted to orderlies, and duplicates should be sent by separate messengers.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In conclusion, the Director was well satisfied with the way the manœuvres were carried out. Both Commanders worked their forces with considerable ability, and he was especially pleased to note the good spirit displayed by all ranks and the interest taken in the operations.

Though very severely handled the Southern Force may, he thinks, be regarded as having achieved their object in keeping the Northern Force out of Delhi until the reinforcements which (according to the special idea were expected on the 12th instant) had arrived there. For, though the Northern Force was decidedly victorious in the action at Sonepat, they would have lost so heavily that the umpires considered a further advance without considerable delay could not have been made.

HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

Mr. J. A. Prevost presided over a meeting of those interested in the Bombay Horse and Dog Show held yesterday evening at the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. The statement of accounts of the last year which was read before the meeting, showed that there was a balance of over Rs. 2,000 in the hands of the committee. The present secretary, Mr. C. M. Ross, being unable to continue in his office as Honorary Secretary in the forthcoming season, Mr. W. E. Crum and Mr. W. Wilkinson were appointed Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers. A general committee with power to add to their number was next appointed to raise subscriptions; and an executive committee to arrange details of the show to be held in February next. It was resolved to sanction a sum of Rs. 150 to make a suitable presentation to Mr. Darcy Lindsay in recognition of his past services as Honorary Secretary. Thanks were tendered to Mr. Ross, the retiring Secretary, and the chairman, and the proceedings ended.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chamists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shirley, 2,193 tons, Captain G R Satchell, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta 5th December, with a cargo of coal.

THE Australian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2,784 tons, Captain A Muzio, will sail to-day, for Hongkong, with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 31 deck passengers.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain E F Martin, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Antwerp, 16th November via London with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer E F Ferdinand, 3,343 tons, Captain A Martinolich arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 7th December, via Colombo, with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Shirley s	Satchell	Calcutta, Dec 5
18	Banca s.....	Martin	Antwerp, Nov 16
	E F Ferdinand s ..	Martinolich..	Calcutta, Dec 7

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

In studying the subject of dress (writes "A Society Butterfly"), I often wonder which special acquirement most surely makes for success in the business of a dressmaker or a milliner. Is it an eye for colour, a knowledge of form, or a general sense of silhouette? I am inclined to think that it is the latter. These remarks have been suggested by the millinery of the moment, which shows many changes of shape and make, and which, in my opinion, is more beautiful in colour than in design. The large hats with undulating brims are good, if not original, the pointed toques are pretty, and suit a piquante face; but the hard hats of felt or velvet, perfectly flat, and almost untrimmed, are monstrosities, and nothing else! They are the height of fashion and the extreme of bad taste.

First, to deal with things that have had their day, sable and chinchilla toques are no more seen, the all sufficient reason being the almost prohibitive price of these precious furs. The entirely black hat also seems a thing of the past. But black and white hats prevail, and have the usual smartness of that admirable combination. Ospreys are seldom seen, which fact shows that we grow in grace on the subject of humanity. Ostrich feathers are much to the fore; not the "tips" we know so well, but long, sweeping plumes, worthy of the Whitechapel Road itself. (Not everyone realises that a coster girl's feather is worth six or seven pounds; naturally she does not buy it, but hires it for the day, or joins a hat-club.)

Hats of soft brown felt are high in favour, trimmed with either fruit or flowers. Grapes are fashionable fruit, and so are brown nuts and acorns with oakleaves If flowers are chosen, chrysanthemums prevail, and a mouse-coloured felt hat becomes a thing of beauty when wreathed with mauve chrysanthemums. I had nearly written the hackneyed "and a joy for ever," but remembered in time that felt hats have a limited eternity. A smart woman throws aside her winter hat in January, and dons summer headgear to be weirdly worn over the velvet and furs of a London February and March. But prettier—or at any rate more uncommon—than chrysanthemums are the perfectly imitated thistle flowers that are now the last cry in Paris. An attractive hat was of brown velvet, trimmed with a garland of mauve thistles.

By the way mixture of brown and mauve seems to be the latest colour whim among Parisiennes. Pale grey and turquoise blue is another fancy, and these combinations have superseded the summer craze for dark blue and emerald green. But the climax in smartness is white—pure white. At one of our best shop I was introduced to a collection of white hats and toques, of great price, and newly arrived from Paris. One toque, wide and rather large, was in white tulle, thickly sewn with mother-o'-pearl sequins; another—a gleaming snowball—was of swansdown, trimmed with silver acorns and oak leaves; and yet another appeared in ermine, set about with snowy gardenias. A big, wide-brimmed hat of white felt looked imposing, with a very long white ostrich feather as its sole trimming; and a large white velvet hat, with neither feather nor flower, but a thick ruche of white silk, had a certain exclusive charm of its own. These white hats are undoubtedly chic, but their suitability to a London winter remains a matter of gravest doubt. Northern daylight is cold and grey; and our complexions—whether real or made to order—will be sorely tried by a background of hard and unrelieved whiteness.

Two hats charmed me greatly; a large hat of soft brown felt, with a long sweeping ostrich feather of palest blue: and a wide but, at the same, pointed toque, formed entirely of shaded chrysanthemums.

The King has been at Windsor Castle, with the King of Portugal as his guest. Manchester races have seen the end of the flat race season.

The Duchess of Buckingham and her husband, Lord Egerton of Tatton, are now at Tatton Park, near Knutsford, Cheshire. The Duchess was Miss Alice Graham Montogomery, sister of the late Sir James Graham Montgomery, whose tragic death was recently recorded, and of Lady Temple and Mrs Robert Dundas. She first married the late and last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who was many years older than herself, and who died after four years of wedded life. Her widowhood extended over some time, during which she travelled much, wrote an account of her experiences, and was responsible for the invention of the useful term duchessy. In 1894, she re-married, and became the wife of Lord Egerton of Tatton, who was made an earl at the time of the Diamond Jubilee.

Tatton is a stately Grecian house with a superb portico. The deer park is flat and without trees, but of great extent, and contains a large lake. The size of the domain recalls an amusing story. Lord Egerton's first wife, although highly respected in Society had a somewhat abrupt manner, and an immense appreciation of her own possessions. She was once paying a visit to Buchanan Castle in Scotland, as the guest of a former Duke of Montrose and the late Caroline Duchess of Montrose. The two ladies were driving together, and Lady Egerton inquired as to how many lodges there on the estates. The Duchess replied that there were seven lodges. Lady Egerton triumphantly exclaimed: "We have eight at Tatton!" But, the wirty Duchess proved equal to the occasion, and calmly made answer "I see; one for every day in the week and two for Sunday!"

Lord and Lady Binning are now at Exton Park, near Oakham. Lady Binning was Miss Batherine Salting daughter of Mr. William Salting, the well-known collector of china, whose ripeless procelain and pottery is one of the treasures of the Victoria and Albert Museum. In 1892 she married Lord Binning, eldest son of the eleventh Lord Haddington, who is a Border magnate, and has vast estates near Edinburgh. Lady Binning is a tall, dark, rather handsome woman, with great charm of manner, the genuine outcome of a gentle and kindly spirit. She has three little children, two girls and a boy of eight.

Lord Binning is in the Blues; he is a thorough soldier, served in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, was present at Tel-el-Kebir, and at the capture of Cairo. Not many years ago he met with a terribly severe gun accident, from which his recovery was slow and painful. Lord and Lady Binning are devoted to Scotland and to everything Scotch. Their permanent home is Mellerstain House, Berwickshire, and here are stored many interesting relics of the Baillie Hamiltons of the past. A curious memento of the way we lived two hundred years ago is afforded by a household expense book, kept by a certain dead and gone Lady Grizzie Baillie. The accounts were done in business-like style, dates and sums entered most methodically in the lady's own delicate pointed handwriting. A fine portrait of lady Grizzel still exists at Mellerstain.

Lady Isabel Gathorne-Hardy has been staying at Knowsley with her father and mother, Lord and Lady Derby. Without very special claims to beauty, this lad has many attractions. Her spirits are bright, her conversation amusing, and she is the life and soul of a country-house party. The only daughter of such people as Lord and Lady Derby might naturally have been expected to make a very brilliant alliance, but the but the young lady preferred to marry for love, and became the wife of a young officer in the Grenadier Guards, Captain John Gadhorne-Hardy, second son of Lord Medway, and grandson of the aged Lord Cranbrook.

A few years ago there were several girls who occupied unique positions in the best society; some of them are married, while others still retain their maiden liberty. Lady Isabel Gathorne-Hardy was one of these. The only daughter of the family, with adoring parents, and seven affectionate brothers, she had happiest of homes and the best of all good times. Very popular in the London world, she was asked to every one of the small, smart balls usually received for young married women only; and when in the country shared the sports and amusements of her brothers, devoting herself to horses, dogs, and country life generally. She also assisted her mother, Lady Derby, in entertaining Royalty and smart Society at the famous house-parties at Knowsley. Lady Isabel was proud of her Norman name, which, by-the-bye, she often spelt Isobel. The Derby and Bedford families have been nearly related in the past; but the Earls of Derby emphasise their Norman descent by Isabels and Margarets, while the Dukes of Bedford accentuate their Saxon ancestry by the names of Ela and Ermyntrude.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and no head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 18.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Montesth B A Cantab I C S to be Asst Political Agent Savanur vice Mr R E Holland BA Oxon I C S.

Mr R A Lamb C I E I C S is appointed with effect from the 1st December to be on special duty in connection with a proposed rectification of boundary between the Bombay Presidency and H H the Nizam's territory.

Major E F Marriott Asst Political Agent fourth grade is appointed to act in the first grade of Asst Political Agents with effect from the date of handing over charge as Political Agent Savantyadi pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A D Brown I C S to be Asst Political Agent during the absence of Mr J Sladen B A Oxon I C S pending further orders.

Mr P S V FitzGerald Political Agent second grade has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F B Young Supt of Land Record and Agriculture, Central Divn to be Supt of the Maratha States Survey pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L H Spence second grade Supdt of Police is granted privilege leave for five days to be followed by leave on medical certificate for five months and twenty-five days with effect from the 8th December 1902 or the subsequent date no which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M Kennedy Dist Supdt of Police, Poona to be the local member of the Police Commission appointed by the Govt of India in their Resolution Home Dept Police Nos 510—627 of the 9th July 1902.

Mr A D Brown I C S Asst Collector in the district of Surat, is appointed, under Sect 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased under clause 2 to Sec 10 of the Code to appoint Mr A D Brown I C S to be an Additional Dist Magistrate in the dist of Surat during the absence of Mr J Sladen, B A Oxon I C S and to invest him with all the powers of a Distr Magistrate.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Page, M A Cantab I C S on return to duty to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Ratnagiri pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased under clause 2 to Sec 10 of the Code of Criminal Produce 1898 to appoint Mr O Rothfeld B A Oxon ICS Asst Collector and Magistrate of the first class in the dist of Panch Mahals to be an Additional Dist Magistrate in that dist during the absence of Mr G Carmichael I C S and to invest him with all the powers of a Dist Magistrate.

The operation of Govt Notification No 7805 dated the 9th Dec 1902 appointing Mr W O Alcock B A Oxon I C S to be Asst Judge and Session Judge Belgaum is temporarily suspended.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G H Cross I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate.

Mr L Robertson I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr D A Thomson Dept Conservator of Forest fourth grade has been allowed by H M's Secy of State of India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr A H A Simcox B A Oxon I C S to be Asst Collector Nasik.

Mr S J Murphy I C S to be Assit Collector Khandesh.

Mr Robert D Bell I C S appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establt reported his arrival on the 12th Dec 1902 and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Nasik.

Miss A M Benson M D First Physician Pestonji Hormasji Kama Hospital for woman and Children Bombay is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 15th Dec 1902.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J K Williams Asst Engr Second Grade is appointed to act as Ex Engr Presidency during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H V R Kemball Ex Engr first grade or until further orders.

Mr C Johnstone temporary Asst Engr under covenant having been appointed to this Presidency by the Govt of India is posted to the Indus Right Bank Division.

The services of Mr Ibrahim S D Aamadi L C E F R I B A Ex Engr second grade are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Improvement Trust for employment as their Engineer;—and Mr H Wray Asst Engr second grade is appointed to act as Ex Engr Bijapur during Mr Ahmadi's absence or until further orders.

Mr V M Griffiths Assit Engr third grade is transferred from the Central Division for work under the Supdv Engr on Special Duty.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuokla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	7	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	5	4	27
D Ractwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	2	11
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	19	18	118
Total plague deaths to date	121,689	101,138	
Same date last year	37	79	123

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere, the rise having been brisk in several places. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 15° in excess of normal in the United and Central Provinces and Central India. The minimum continues to be in large to very large excess in almost all districts. The temperature ranged from 91° at Surat to 42° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is densely clouded over the Deccan and along the Coast from Karwar to Bombay, and partially so in the Madras Presidency, Berar and at Nagpur, Khandwa and Saugor. Humidity shows a large increase at Calicut, Mangalore, Goa, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Saugor, Neemuch, Deesa, Jaipur and Aurangabad.

Rain.—Over an inch has fallen at Sholapur and Bijapur, nearly an inch at Trichinopoly, and light to moderate showers at Indore, Poona, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar and Madras.

Weather is very abnormal for this time of the year and continues favourable for local rain over the Deccan, along the Coast from Mangalore to Bombay and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LORD Leconfield has not long enjoyed his present title, but he has done somuch good since he succeeded that he is already one of the most popular peers in Sussex. His latest effort, to raise £10,000 to clear the existing debt on the Sussex County Hospital, will be his biggest, and will probably be a long one; but the claims of the hospital on the support of the whole country are so strong and so generally acknowledged that its success seems assured. The last ceremonial visit of King Edward to Brighton was to open a new wing of the hospital.

No fewer than 39,876 arms of every kind have been sent out from Krupp's foundry since its establishment. For the production of the various appliances are required 5,300 machines, 591 cranes 513 engines of 43,848 horse-power, 363 electromotors, 141 forge hammers, and 43 hydraulic presses. Essen has seven colonies, with 5,469 houses, occupied by 20,000 of Krupp's employees. The pension funds for the "personnel" employed in the various establishments amount to about 17,000,000 marks. Alfred Krupp was the richest man in Prussia, his income being estimated at about a million pounds per annum.

In connection with the visit of the King of Portugal to this country just now, the following extract from the documents of the Corporation of Plymouth (published by the Historical MSS. Commission) is interesting, as showing the old friendship and alliance between Portugal and Britain:—1584.—The Kinge of Portugall arrived at Plymouth the 7th day of September, very poore, and was driven from his country by the Kinge of Spaine ii years before, and was relieved by the Queenes Majestie, and was sente for by her Majestie to the Corte, when he was conducted with 50 horses or more. Another extract of interest at this particular time in which the King of Portugal figures has been brought to light. It is as follows:—1585.—The King of Portugal came to Sarum, and was lodged at Mr. Penruddocke's, at which time Mrs. Penruddocke was delivered of a son and daughter, and the King was godfather to them.

EXQUISITE IN FLAVOR.

Highly concentrated, perfect in solubility, hence the most nourishing and easily digested.

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is a perfect beverage, light and delicate, invigorating and sustaining. It is easy to make, and cheaper in use than any other.

Best & goes farthest.

ST. JACOBS OIL
(ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS)
For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Strains, Sprains, Bruises, and all Bodily Aches and Pains.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN EUROPE.
CONQUERS PAIN.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.
TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.
Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is mos efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH AGENCY.

BETTINI'S MICRO-PHONOGRAPH AGENCY.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPHS!
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EDISON'S BLANKS!!!
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ALL AT AMERICAN PRICES.
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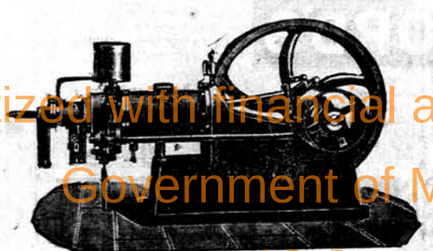

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IN POWDER FORM.
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LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
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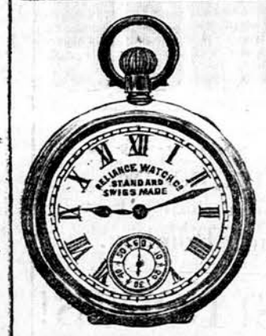

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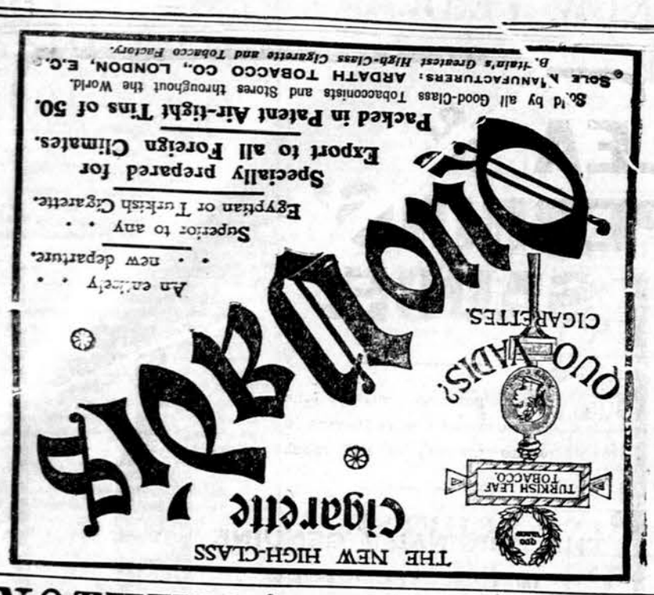
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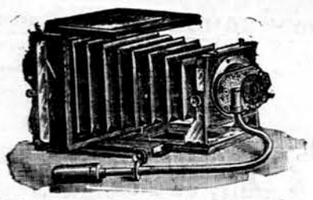

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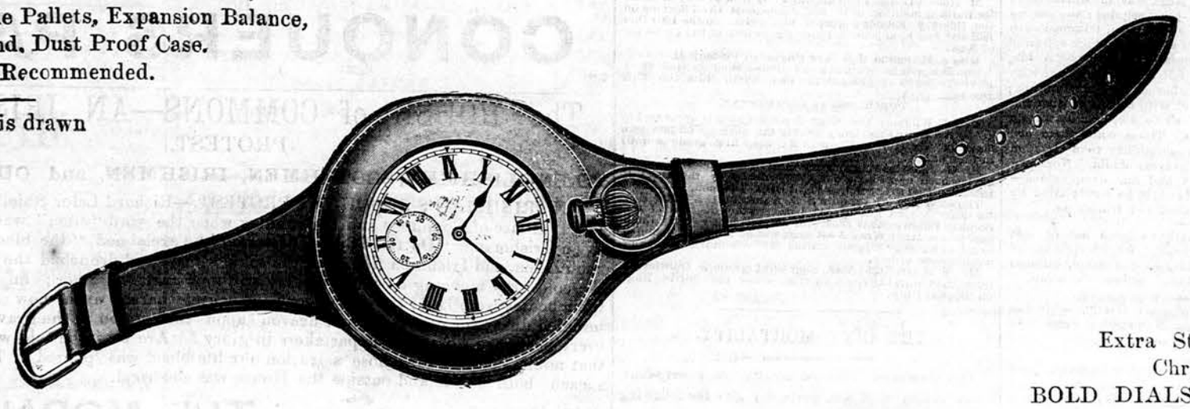

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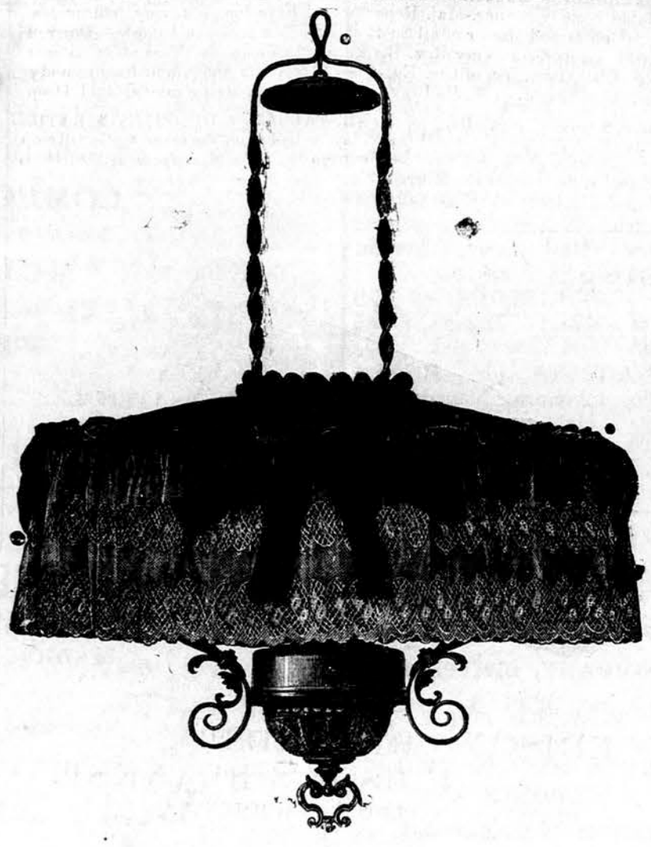

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